

Annotated checklist of the freshwater fishes of continental and insular Costa Rica: additions and nomenclatural revisions

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ABSTRACT: Based on a combination of intensive literature review, electronic database searches, re-identification of museum specimens and fieldwork, we hereby provide an updated checklist of the freshwater fishes of continental and insular Costa Rica. This checklist, systematically arranged at the ordinal and familial level, includes nomenclatural revisions, distributional information, and when appropriate, cross-references on the basis of Bussing (1998). According to our results, the native Costa Rican freshwater fish fauna is composed by 250 species, divided into 119 genera, 49 families and 19 orders; increasing in 108 the number of species originally reported by Bussing (1998). By far, the vast majority of these species, according to their supposed tolerance to salinity, are peripheral (63.2%), followed by secondary freshwater fishes (23.6%); only 13.2% are primary freshwater fishes. 24 species in this checklist appear to be endemic to Costa Rica. In addition to the native fauna 8 exotic species are reported.

INTRODUCTION

Despite the relatively small continental size of Costa Rica, the country has a rich freshwater fish fauna, which was originally covered by Bussing (1987; 1998). Since these pioneer works, knowledge about the freshwater fishes of the country has continues to grow. The discovery of new species, the establishment of new inland and country records, and the numerous nomenclatural changes for previously known species, given major advances in understanding of the status and relationships of many groups, contribute to such development. The purpose of the following checklist is to update the known composition of the Costa Rican freshwater fish fauna, as well as provide revisions in nomenclature that reflect the well supported conclusions of recent studies on relationships.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Diversity and distributional data were obtained by several methods. First, field sampling at different localities in Costa Rica was performed between March 2009 and January 2013. Sampling gear included seines, cast nets and backpack electrofishers. Collection and research permits (No-152-2009-SINAC, No-181-2010-SINAC, No 157-2012-SINAC and No 007-2013-SINAC) were issued by the Costa Rican Ministerio de Ambiente Energía y Telecomunicaciones (MINAET) and the Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación (SINAC). Parallel, a thorough review of the scientific literature and Costa Rican freshwater fish holdings at the collection of the Museo de Zoología of the Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR) was conducted. Finally, species occurrence records were also obtained by querying the inter-institutional online database FishNet2 (www.fishnet2.net) in order to supplement the data obtained by the above sources.

Specimens preserved were deposited at UCR and

Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (LSUMZ). Other institutional abbreviations used are as follows: CAS = California Academy of Sciences; LACM = Los Angeles County Museum; STRI = Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute; TU = Tulane University Museum of Natural History; UF = University of Florida; and UMMZ = University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.

The checklist is arranged by order and family following Eschmeyer and Fong (2013). Genera and species within a family are arranged in alphabetical order. After the mention of each most inclusive taxa, the number in parentheses indicates the number of species. In classification categories larger than genera the number in brackets represent the number of genera. In those higher than family the number preceding genera is the number of families.

The family tolerance to salinity is listed according to the classification of Myers (1949). Authority and year of description of each species and genera follow Eschmeyer (2013). An asterisk after the authority name indicates that the taxon is introduced. When available, after the authority name, the common English name was provided followed by the common Spanish name, both following Bussing (1998), Bussing and López (1994, 2010) and Froese and Pauly (2013) (see Angulo (2013) for a more complete list of the common and technical Spanish names of the Costa Rican freshwater fishes). The number within parenthesis following the common names indicates the page location for the appropriate account in Bussing (1998).

Distributional data are presented at the Costa Rican major River drainage basins (Figure 1), for which there are records for the species (Atlantic slope before Pacific slope drainages, all listed in north to south order). Following the distributional data, altitudinal ranges in meters above sea level are also presented. For range expansions and additions to freshwater fish fauna, on the basis of

Bussing (1998), we list the individual papers and/or museum specimens that are associated with the species of interest. Finally, comments are provided for species where annotations are necessary in the remarks section (*e.g.* nomenclatural notes, range extensions, conservation status, etc.).

RESULTS

The native freshwater fish fauna of Costa Rica is composed by 250 species included in 119 genera, 49 families and 19 orders (Table 1). The order Perciformes, with 123 species in 17 families, is the most diverse, followed by Cyprinodontiformes (33 species in 4 families) and Characiformes (22 species in 4 families). Cichlidae (25 species), Poeciliidae (23 species), Gobiidae (22 species), Characidae (19 species) and Eleotridae (16 species) are

the most speciose families. By far, the vast majority of Costa Rican freshwater fish species, according to their supposed tolerance to salinity, are peripheral (63.2%), followed by secondary (23.6%); only 13.2% are primary or obligate freshwater.

A total of 108 species in this checklist constitute additions to the Bussing (1998) list. Of these, 105 are peripheral species, two (*Ophisternon aenigmaticum* and *Poeciliopsis santaelena*) are secondary species and only *Bryconamericus gonzalezi* is a primary species. Twenty-four species appear to be endemic to the country (*Amphilophus bussingi*, *A. diquis*, *Brachyrhaphis olomina*, *B. rhabdophora*, *Bryconamericus terrabensis*, *Cryptoheros myrnae*, *C. sajica*, *Cynodonichthys fuscolineatus*, *C. glaucus*, *C. siegfriedi*, *Eleotris tubularis*, *Gobiesox fulvus*, *Hypessobrycon savagei*, *Imparfinis lineatus*, *Lebiasina boruca*, *Phallichthys*

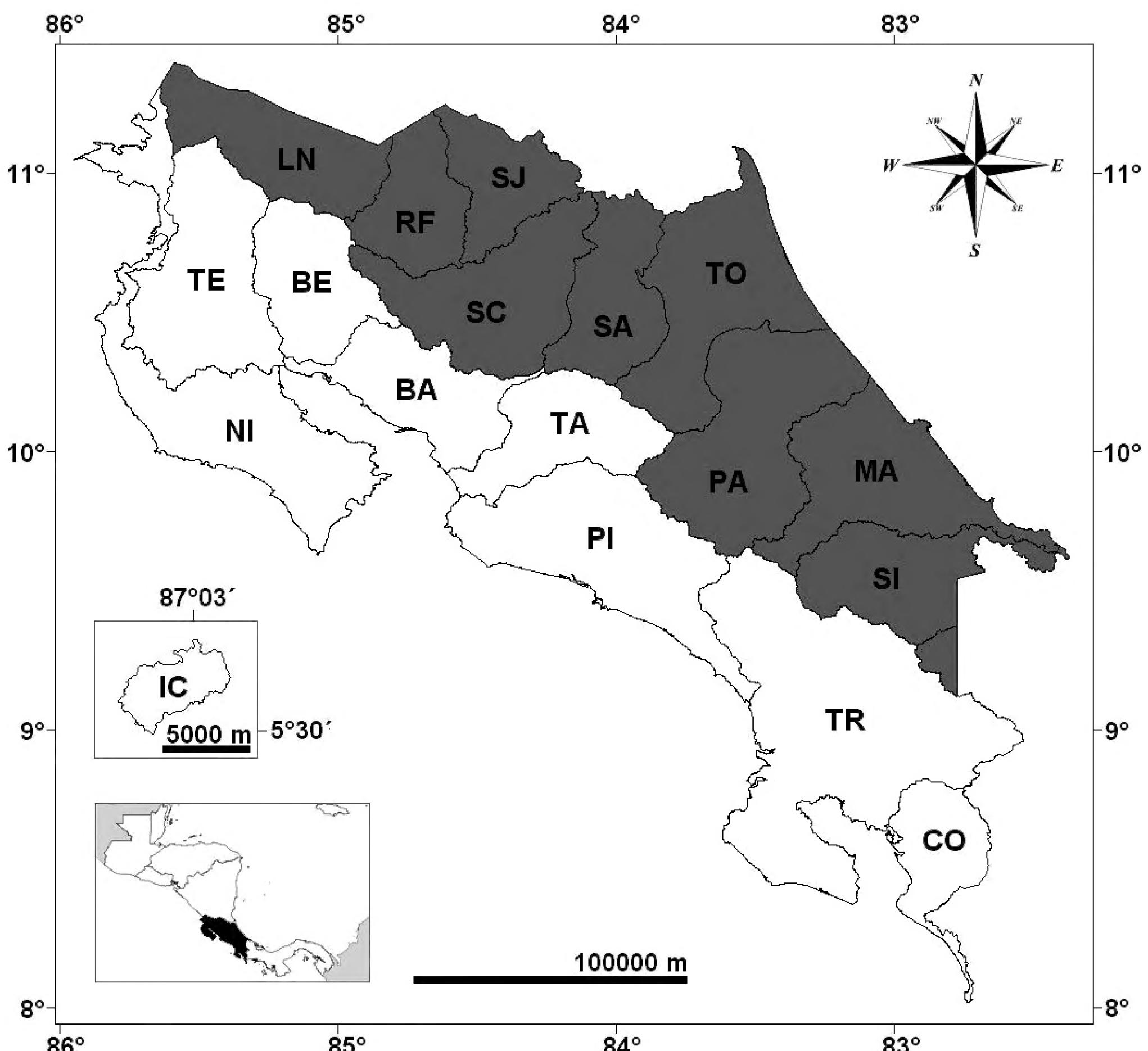


FIGURE 1. Map of Costa Rica showing the 18 major River drainage basins. Unshaded areas depict drainages located on the Pacific slope; shaded areas are on the Atlantic Slope. Major River drainage basins: Lago de Nicaragua (LN), Río Frío (RF), San Juan (SJ), San Carlos (SC), Sarapiquí (SA), Tortuguero (TO), Parismina (PA), Matina (MA), Sixaola (SI), Isla del Coco (IC), Nicoya (NI), Tempisque (TE), Bebedero (BE), Barranca (BA), Tárcoles (TA), Pirrís (PI), Térraba (TR) and Coto (CO).

quadripunctatus, *Poeciliopsis paucimaculata*, *P. santaelena*, *Priapichthys annectens*, *Pseudochirodon Térrabae*, *Pterobrycon myrnae*, *Roeboides ilseae*, *Sicydium adelum* and *S. cocoensis*). Finally, in addition to the native species, 8 exotic species (*Carassius auratus*, *Cyprinus carpio*, *Micropterus salmoides*, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, *Oreochromis niloticus*, *Poecilia reticulata*, *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* and *Xiphophorus variatus*), included in eight genera, three families and two orders, are also found in the country.

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CLASS: ELASMOBRANCHII 2[2](3).

Order: Carcharhiniformes 11.

Family: Carcharhinidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816 (1)

1. *Carcharhinus leucas* (Müller and Henle, 1839). Bull shark, tiburón toro (51).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-35 m.

Order: Pristiformes 1[1](2).

Family: Pristidae [1](2). Peripheral.

Genus: *Pristis* Linck, 1790 (2).

2. *Pristis pectinata* Latham, 1794. Smalltooth sawfish, pez sierra. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, San Juan and Tortuguero. Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-35 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Thorson (1976) recorded this species in freshwaters near the outlets of the San Juan River, Nicaragua, and its major branch, the Colorado River, Costa Rica. Other freshwater records in Caribbean drainages of Central America include the Lake Izabal and the Dulce River, Guatemala (Thorson et al. 1966), and the Patuca River, Honduras (Matamoros et al. 2009). In addition, Winemiller (1983) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Claro River, Térraba drainage, Pacific slope.

3. *Pristis pristis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Common sawfish, pez sierra (53).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. Pacific slope: Tempisque. 0-35 m.

CLASS: ACTINOPTERYGII 50[125](255).

Order: Lepisosteiformes 11.

Family: Lepisosteidae 1. Secondary.

Genus: *Atractosteus* Rafinesque, 1820 (1).

4. *Atractosteus tropicus* Gill, 1863. Tropical gar, gaspar (57).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero and Parismina. 0-45 m.

Order: Elopiformes 22.

Family: Elopidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Elops* Linnaeus, 1766 (1).

5. *Elops affinis* Regan, 1909. Pacific ladyfish, macabí. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Eight specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Calera River (UCR 0935-06), Nicoya drainage.

Family: Megalopidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Megalops* Lacepède, 1803 (1).

6. *Megalops atlanticus* Valenciennes, 1847. Tarpon, sábalo real (61).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. 0-45 m.

Order: Albuliformes 11.

Family: Albulidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Albula* Scopoli, 1777 (1).

7. *Albula vulpes* (Linnaeus, 1758). Bonefish, zorro. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Matina. 0-2 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Suárez River (UCR 0211-05), Matina drainage.

Order Anguilliformes 2[2](3).

Family Anguillidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Anguilla* Schrank, 1798 (1).

8. *Anguilla rostrata* (Lesueur, 1817). American eel, anguila (64).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-20 m.

Family: Ophichthidae [1](2). Peripheral.

Genus: *Myrophis* Lütken, 1852 (2).

9. *Myrophis punctatus* Lütken, 1852. Speckled worm eel, tieso gusano. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Matina. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Seven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Suarez River (UCR 0778-12, n=6, UCR 0779-05, n=1), Matina drainage.

10. *Myrophis vafer* Jordan and Gilbert, 1883. Pacific worm eel, anguila lombriz común. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-17 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-21), Térraba drainage.

Order: Clupeiformes 2[7](8).

Family: Clupeidae [3](4). Peripheral.

Genus: *Dorosoma* Rafinesque, 1820 (1).

11. *Dorosoma chavesi* Meek, 1907. Nicaragua gizzard shad, sabalete (68).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. 0-50 m.

Genus: *Lile* Jordan and Evermann, 1896 (2).

12. *Lile piquitinga* (Schreiner and Miranda Ribeiro, 1903). Atlantic piquitinga, sardina piquitinga. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 0-66 m.

Remarks: One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Biei River (UCR 1531-10), Sixaola drainage. This species is known only from Nueva Esparta, Venezuela, and the coasts of Brazil from Recife and Lake Papary near Natal south to Bahia and Espírito Santo (Cervigón et al. 1992); this specimen represents a north range extension of the known distribution in the western Atlantic.

13. *Lile stolifera* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). Striped herring, sardina rayada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Forty-eight specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Rincón River (UCR 0262-09, n=21, UCR 0456-06, n=26) and the Sierpe River (UCR 2863-01, n=1), Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Sardinella* Valenciennes, 1847 (1).

14. *Sardinella brasiliensis* (Steindachner, 1879). Brazilian sardinella, sardina brasileña. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Eight specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1788-05), Tortuguero

drainage.

Family: Engraulidae [4](5). Peripheral.

Genus: *Anchoa* Jordan and Evermann, 1927 (2).

15. *Anchoa curta* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). Short anchovy, anchoa pelada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Palo Seco River and the Quebrada Vueltas River, Térraba drainage.

16. *Anchoa lucida* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). Bright anchovy, anchoa bocona. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-20), Barranca drainage.

Genus: *Anchovia* Jordan and Evermann, 1895 (1).

17. *Anchovia macrolepidota* (Kner, 1863). Bigscale anchovy, anchoa de escama grande. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-17 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-18), Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Anchoviella* Fowler, 1911 (1).

18. *Anchoviella elongata* (Meek and Hildebrand, 1923). Elongate anchovy, anchoveta alargada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Parismina. 0-5 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Ten specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0990-19, n=1), the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1768-01, n=2), the Jalova Lagoon (UCR 2665-04, n=4), Tortuguero drainage, and the Pacuare River (UCR 2837-05, n=3), Parismina drainage. Gilbert and Kelso (1971) collected thirty-nine specimens in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

Genus: *Lycengraulis* Günther, 1868 (1).

19. *Lycengraulis grossidens* (Agassiz, 1829). Atlantic sabretooth anchovy, anchoa dientona. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1788-10), Tortuguero drainage.

Order: Cypriniformes 12.

Family: Cyprinidae 2. Primary.**Genus: *Carassius* Nilsson, 1832 (1).**

20. *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758)*. Goldfish, carpa dorada (23).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tárcoles. 100-1779 m.

Remarks: Originally introduced from Asia, this species is found in Lake Fraijanes (Bussing 1998) and perhaps other ponds (Fowler 1932; Bussing 1998). We have not heard of specimens reaching other waters.

Genus: *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (1).

21. *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758*. Common carp, carpa común. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tárcoles. 112-1516 m.

Remarks: This species was introduced in 1976 from Taiwan in an attempt to strengthen aquaculture activities (Welcomme 1988). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in an unknown pond name in Alajuela (UCR 1104-01), Tárcoles drainage.

Order: Characiformes 4[13](22).**Family: Curimatidae 1. Primary.****Genus: *Cyphocharax* Fowler, 1906 (1).**

22. *Cyphocharax magdalena* (Steindachner, 1879). Carp headstander, capani (126).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 12-100 m.

Family: Erythrinidae 1. Primary.**Genus: *Hoplias* Gill, 1903 (1).**

23. *Hoplias microlepis* (Günther, 1864). Tiger fish, pez perro (123).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 20-40 m.

Family: Lebiasinidae 1. Primary.**Genus: *Lebiasina* Valenciennes, 1847 (1).**

24. *Lebiasina boruca* (Bussing, 1967). Candela (125).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís (A. Molina, pers. comm.), Térraba and Coto. 10-1000 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Piabucina boruca* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Lebiasina* following Eigenmann and Allen (1942), Weitzman (1964), Dahl (1971), Machado-Allison (1974), Géry (1977), Taphorn (1992), Ardila-Rodríguez (1994; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2004; 2008a, b; 2009; 2010) and Netto-Ferreira *et al.* (2011). This species is endemic to the Térraba and Coto drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

Family: Characidae [10](19). Primary.**Genus: *Astyanax* Baird and Girard, 1854 (3).**

25. *Astyanax aeneus* (Günther, 1860). Banded tetra, sardina (79).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-1000 m.

26. *Astyanax cocibolca* Bussing 2008. Cocibolca tetra, sardina (85).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. 5-20 m.

Remarks: Bussing (2008) described *A. cocibolca* from specimens of the Lake Nicaragua and San Juan River that he previously considered as *A. nasutus*. This species is endemic to Lake Nicaragua and San Juan drainages (Bussing 2008).

27. *Astyanax orthodus* Eigenmann, 1907. Largespot tetra, sardina blanca (86).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 1-60 m.

Genus: *Bramocharax* Gill, 1877 (1).

28. *Bramocharax transfordii* Gill, 1877. Longjaw tetra, sardina picuda (88).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero and Parismina. 5-530 m.

Remarks: Rosen (1972) considered *Bramocharax* to be monophyletic and derived from some *Astyanax* species. On the other hand, Ornelas-García *et al.* (2008) proposed that this genus is not monophyletic and considered all *Bramocharax* species as morphotypes of *Astyanax*. The close relationship between *Bramocharax* and *Astyanax* proposed by Ornelas-García *et al.* (2008) was not supported by Mirande (2010), which instead relates *Bramocharax* with *Oligosarcus* Günther 1864. In the present account we provisionally keep this species in *Bramocharax* following Rosen (1972), Bussing (1998), Lima *et al.* (2003) and Mirande (2010); however, a comprehensive taxonomic study is needed to test the monophyly and position of this clade.

Genus: *Brycon* Müller and Troschel, 1844 (2).

29. *Brycon behreae* Hildebrand, 1938. Machaca del Pacífico (90).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 10-640 m.

30. *Brycon costaricensis* Angulo and Gracian-Negrete, 2013. Macabi tetra, machaca del Atlántico (93).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 0-600 m.

Remarks: Angulo and Gracian-Negrete (2013) described *B. costaricensis* from specimens of the Atlantic slope of Nicaragua and Costa Rica that Bussing (1998) considered as *B. guatemalensis*.

Genus: *Bryconamericus* Eigenmann, 1907 (3).

31. *Bryconamericus gonzalezoii* Román-Valencia 2002. Creek tetra, sardina de quebrada. Addition to fauna.
Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola (STRI 0581). 69 m.

32. *Bryconamericus scleroparius* (Regan, 1908). Creek tetra, sardina de quebrada (97).
Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Tempisque. 12-600 m.

33. *Bryconamericus terrabensis* Meek, 1914. Creek tetra, sardina de quebrada (99).
Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 60-940 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Térraba drainage, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998; Román-Valencia 2002).

Genus: *Carlana* Strand, 1928 (1).

34. *Carlana eigenmanni* (Meek, 1912). Carlana tetra, sardinita (100).
Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero and Parismina. 35-90 m.

Genus: *Hypseobrycon* Durbin, 1908 (3).

35. *Hypseobrycon panamensis* Durbin, 1908. Panama tetra, sardinita (105).
Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 40-60 m.

36. *Hypseobrycon savagei* Bussing, 1967. Savage tetra, sardinita (108).
Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís and Térraba. 0-70 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Pirrís and Térraba drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

37. *Hypseobrycon tortuguerae* Böhlke, 1958. Tortuguero tetra, sardinita de Tortuguero (110).
Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. 0-50 m.

Genus: *Odontostilbe* Cope, 1870 (1).

38. *Odontostilbe dialeptura* (Fink and Weitzman, 1974). Pygmy tetra, sardinita (103).
Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 20-90 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Compsura dialeptura* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we provisionally recognize this species in *Odontostilbe* following Malabarba and Weitzman (1999; 2000) and Malabarba (2003); however a new generic assignment is necessary for this species.

Genus: *Pseudocheirodon* Meek and Hildebrand, 1916 (1).

39. *Pseudocheirodon Térrabae* Bussing, 1967. Térraba tetra, sardinita (111).
Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís and Térraba. 0-680 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Pirrís and Térraba drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

Genus: *Pterobrycon* Eigenmann, 1913 (1).

40. *Pterobrycon myrnae* Bussing, 1974. Semaphore tetra, sardinita (113).
Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís and Térraba. 10-80 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Pirrís and Térraba drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

Genus: *Roeboides* Günther, 1864 (3).

41. *Roeboides bouchellei* Fowler, 1923. Glass headstander, sardina (116).
Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero and Barranca. 0-610 m.

42. *Roeboides bussingi* Matamoros, Chakrabarty, Angulo, Garita-Alvarado and McMahan, 2013. Glass headstander, sardina (117).
Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 11-118 m.

Remarks: Matamoros et al. (2013) described *R. bussingi* from specimens of the Pacific slope of Costa Rica and Panama that Bussing (1998) considered as *R. sp.*

43. *Roeboides ilseae* Bussing, 1986. Glass headstander, sardina (120).
Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís and Térraba. 10-660 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Pirrís and Térraba drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

Order: Siluriformes 4[10](15).**Family: Ariidae [3](6).** Peripheral.**Genus: *Cathorops* Jordan and Gilbert, 1883 (2).**

44. *Cathorops steindachneri* (Gilbert and Starks, 1904). Steindachner's sea catfish, congo boquita. Addition to fauna.
Distribution: Pacific slope: Tempisque and Térraba. 0-55 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994, 2009). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tempisque River (UCR 2192-01), Tempisque drainage. Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected one specimen in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

45. *Cathorops tuyra* (Meek and Hildebrand, 1923). Besudo sea catfish, congo de río. Addition to fauna.
Distribution: Pacific slope: Tempisque and Térraba. 0-55 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tempisque River (UCR 2265-01, UCR 2672-04),

Tempisque drainage. Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected one specimen in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Notarius* Gill, 1863 (1).

46. *Notarius cookei* (Acero and Betancur-R, 2002). Sea catfish, bagre. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tempisque. 0-6 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009, both as *Arius cookei*). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Notarius* following Bentancur-R. and Acero (2004; 2006), Marceniuk and Menezes (2007) and Marceniuk *et al.* (2012). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tempisque River (UCR 2672-03), Tempisque drainage.

Genus: *Sciades* Müller and Troschel, 1849 (3). Costa Rican members of this genus were referred to the genus *Arius* by Bussing (1998) and Bussing and López (2009; 2010). In the present account we recognize these species in the genus *Sciades* following Marceniuk *et al.* (2012).

47. *Sciades assimilis* (Günther, 1864). Mayan sea catfish, bagre maya. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Parismina. 0-7 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Pacuare River (UCR 2836-07, n=2; UCR 2859-11, n=1), Parismina drainage.

48. *Sciades guatemalensis* (Günther, 1864). Blue sea catfish, bagre cuatete (138).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tempisque. 0-11 m.

49. *Sciades seemanni* (Günther, 1864). Tete sea catfish, cuminante negro (139).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero (UCR 0152-07), Barranca (UCR 1268-26, UCR 1756-06, UCR 1793-01), Tárcoles (UCR 2194-01) and Térraba (UCR 2458-01). 0-32 m.

Family: Heptapteridae [3](5). Primary. Costa Rican members of this family were referred to the family Pimelodidae by Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize these species in the family Heptapteridae following Bockmann and Guazzelli (2003) and Nelson (2006).

Genus: *Imparfinis* Eigenmann and Norris, 1900 (1).

50. *Imparfinis lineatus* (Bussing, 1970). Pigmy catfish, barbudito (144).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 80-980 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Nannorhamdia lineata* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Imparfinis* following Mees and Cala (1989), Burgess (1989), Bockmann and Guazzelli (2003), Ferraris (2007) and Ortega-Lara *et al.* (2011). This species is endemic to the Térraba drainage,

Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

Genus: *Pimelodella* Eigenmann and Eigenmann, 1888 (1).

51. *Pimelodella chagresi* (Steindachner, 1876). Catfish, arrechito (145).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba and Coto. 20-660 m.

Genus: *Rhamdia* Bleeker, 1858 (3).

52. *Rhamdia guatemalensis* (Günther, 1864). Catfish, barbudo (148).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-680 m.

Remarks: Silfvergrip's (1996) revision of the genus synonymized *R. guatemalensis* with *R. quelen*. On the other hand, Perdices *et al.* (2002) analyzed the evolutionary history of the genus in Central America and concluded that Central American *R. guatemalensis* are evolutionarily distinct from *R. quelen* from South America. In the present account we recognize this species as valid and distinct from *R. quelen* following Bussing (1998), Weber and Wilkens (1998), Perdices *et al.* (2002), Weber *et al.* (2003), Sharpf (2006) and Matamoros *et al.* (2009).

53. *Rhamdia laticauda* (Kner, 1858). Filespine chulín, barbudo (154).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 35-1350 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Rhamdia rogersi* (Regan, 1907) in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species as synonym of *R. laticauda* following Silfvergrip (1996), Bockmann and Guazzelli (2003), Ferraris (2007) and Matamoros *et al.* (2009).

54. *Rhamdia nicaraguensis* (Günther, 1864). Catfish, barbudo (152).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero and Parismina. Pacific slope: Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca and Tárcoles. 20-1160 m.

Family: Trichomycteridae 1. Primary.

Genus: *Trichomycterus* Valenciennes, 1832 (1).

55. *Trichomycterus striatus* (Meek and Hidelbrand, 1913). Pencil catfish, laucha (159).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba and Coto. 20-660 m.

Family: Loricariidae 3. Primary.

Genus: *Fonchiichthys* Isbrücker and Michels, 2001 (1).

56. *Fonchiichthys uracanthus* (Kner, 1863). Armored

catfish, zapatero (162).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 20-160 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Rineloricaria uracantha* (Eigenmann, 1922) in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Fonchiichthys* following Isbrücker (2001; 2002), Fisch-Muller (2003) and Ferraris (2007).

Genus: *Hemiancistrus* Bleeker, 1862 (1)

57. *Hemiancistrus aspidolepis* (Günther, 1886). Panama suckermouth, arrisuaca (160).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Río Frío (UCR 2933-01) and Parismina (Molina et al. 2010, as *Hypostomus panamensis*). Pacific slope: Térraba and Coto. 20-560 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Hypostomus panamensis* (Eigenmann, 1922) in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Hemiancistrus* as synonym of *H. aspidolepis* following Isbrücker (2001; 2002), Fisch-Muller (2003) and Ferraris (2007).

Genus: *Pterygoplichthys* Gill, 1858 (1).

58. *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* (Castelnau, 1855)*. Amazon sailfin catfish, pez diablo. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Parismina. 20-110 m.

Remarks: One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Chanchera River (UCR 2911-01), Parismina drainage. Molina et al. (2010), as *P. sp.*, and Herrera (2012) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Reventazón river, the Chanchera River and the Seis Amigos Lagoon, Parismina drainage. This species naturally occurs in Brazil and Peru, though it has been widely introduced to several countries around the world. In Costa Rica this species has been introduced most likely by aquarists (Molina et al. 2010; Herrera 2012).

Order: Gymnotiformes 2[2](3).

Family: Gymnotidae [1](2). Primary.

Genus: *Gymnotus* Linnaeus, 1758 (2).

59. *Gymnotus cylindricus* LaMonte, 1935. Knifefish, pez cuchillo (130).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 1-50 m.

60. *Gymnotus maculosus* Albert and Miller, 1995. Knifefish, pez cuchillo (132).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque and Bebedero. 20-540 m.

Family: Hypopomidae 1. Primary.
Brachyhypopomus occidentalis (Regan, 1914), the unique species of this family known to be present in Costa Rica, was referred to the family Rhamphichthyidae by Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in Hypopomidae following Mago-Leccia (1994), Albert and

Campos-da-Paz (1998) and Albert (2001).

Genus: *Brachyhypopomus* Mago-Leccia, 1994 (1).

61. *Brachyhypopomus occidentalis* (Regan, 1914). Knifefish, pez cuchillo (134).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 1-60 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Hypopomus occidentalis* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Brachyhypopomus* following Mago-Leccia (1994) and Albert (2001).

Order: Salmoniformes 11.

Family: Salmonidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Oncorhynchus* Suckley, 1861 (1).

62. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792). Rainbow trout, trucha arcoiris (22).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Parismina (A. Molina, pers. comm.). Pacific slope: Pirrís (Vargas 2003, A. Molina, pers. comm.). 654-2202 m.

Remarks: This species was introduced in Costa Rica between 1927 and 1928 for private initiative to populate the Rivers lacking of native fish and promote the sport fishing (Bussing 1998; Vargas 2003).

Order: Gobiesociformes 1[1](3).

Family: Gobiesocidae [1](3). Peripheral.

Genus: *Gobiesox* Lacepède, 1800 (3).

63. *Gobiesox fulvus* Meek, 1907. Cocos stream clingfish, chupapiedra (250).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Isla del Coco. 0-304 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Isla del Coco drainage, Costa Rica (Briggs 1955; Bussing 1998; Bussing and López 2005).

64. *Gobiesox nudus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Clingfish, chupapiedra (247).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 25-580 m.

65. *Gobiesox potamius* Briggs, 1955. Clingfish, chupapiedra (249).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-140 m.

Remarks: This species was thought to be endemic to the Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998); however, McMahan et al. (2013) report this in El Salvador.

Order: Atheriniformes 1[2](7).

Family: Atherinopsidae [2](7). Peripheral. Costa Rican members of this family were referred to the family Atherinidae by Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize these species in the family Atherinopsidae following Saeed et al. (1994), Dyer and Chernoff (1996)

and Nelson (2006).

Genus: *Atherinella* Steindachner, 1875 (6).

66. *Atherinella argentea* Chernoff, 1986. Moon silverside, sardina (237).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-7 m.

67. *Atherinella blackburni* (Schultz, 1949). Beach silverside, tinícalo playón. Adittion to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1788-10), Tortuguero drainage.

68. *Atherinella chagresi* (Meek and Hildebrand, 1914). Chagre's silverside, sardina (240).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 8-60 m.

69. *Atherinella hubbsi* (Bussing, 1979). Silverside, sardina (241).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina (UCR 1820-03) and Matina (UCR 1953-01). 35-540 m.

70. *Atherinella milleri* (Bussing, 1979). Miller's silverside, sardina (243).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-40 m.

71. *Atherinella sardina* Meek, 1907. Silverside, sardina (244).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua. 0-40 m.

Genus: *Membras* Bonaparte, 1836 (1).

72. *Membras gilberti* (Jordan and Bollman, 1890). Landia silverside, pejerrey landia. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-7 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Twenty-nine specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1793-09, n=1), Barranca drainage, the Drake River (UCR 0176-01, n=4) and the Rincón River (UCR 0456-05, n=24), Térraba drainage.

Order: Cyprinodontiformes 3[12](33).

Family: Rivulidae [1](7). Secondary.

Genus: *Cynodonichthys* Poey, 1860 (7). Costa Rican members of this genus were referred to the genus *Rivulus* by Bussing (1998). Costa (2011), based on molecular and morphological data of 33 rivuline taxa, restricted

Rivulus to two endemic species to Cuba and considered as valid genera *Anablepsoides*, *Atlantirivulus*, *Laimosemion*, *Melanorivulus* and *Cynodonichthys*, previously classified as subgenera of *Rivulus*. In the present account we placed in *Cynodonichthys* all Costa Rican rivulids species following this author.

73. *Cynodonichthys fuscolineatus* (Bussing, 1980). Arenal rivulus, olomina (171).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: San Carlos. Pacific slope: Bebedero. 525-695 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the San Carlos and Bebedero drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1980; 1998).

74. *Cynodonichthys glaucus* (Bussing, 1980). Blue rivulus, olomina (173).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba and Coto. 540-680 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Térraba and Coto drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1980; 1998).

75. *Cynodonichthys hildebrandi* (Myers, 1927). Speckled rivulus, olomina (175).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba and Coto. 10-90 m.

76. *Cynodonichthys isthmensis* (Garman, 1985). Isthmian rivulus, olomina (176).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Bebedero and Tárcoles. 0-1500 m.

77. *Cynodonichthys rubripunctatus* (Bussing, 1980). Rivulus, olomina (177).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 2-40 m.

Remarks: This species was recognized as a subspecies of *C. isthmensis* in Bussing (1980; 1998). In the present account we recognize this species as valid following Berkenkamp and Etzel (1999) and Costa (2003; 2006; 2011).

78. *Cynodonichthys siegfriedi* (Bussing, 1980). Rivulus, olomina (179).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 20-80 m.

Remarks: This species was recognized as a subspecies of *C. uroflammeus* in Bussing (1980; 1998). In the present account we recognize this species as valid following Costa (2003; 2006; 2011). This species is endemic to the Térraba drainage, Costa Rica (Bussing 1980).

79. *Cynodonichthys uroflammeus* (Bussing, 1980). Flame rivulus, olomina (179).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba and Coto. 750-1100 m.

Family: Anablepidae 1. Secondary.

Genus: *Oxyzygonectes* Fowler, 1916 (1).

80. *Oxyzygonectes dovii* (Günther, 1866). White-eye, ojos blancos (166).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque,

Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-15 m.

Family: Poeciliidae [10](25). Secondary.

Genus: *Alfaro* Meek, 1912 (1).

81. *Alfaro cultratus* (Regan, 1908). Alfaro, olomina (192).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Tempisque. 0-300 m.

Genus: *Belonesox* Kner, 1860 (1).

82. *Belonesox belizanus* Kner, 1860. Pike killifish, gasparcillo (194).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 0-45 m.

Genus: *Brachyrhaphis* Regan, 1913 (6).

83. *Brachyrhaphis cascajalensis* (Meek and Hildebrand, 1913). Olomina. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 5-125 m.

Remarks: Bussing (1998) do not listed this species from Costa Rica, although he mentions that all specimens from the Sixaola drainage lack of a caudal black spot (apparently the unique feature present in *B. cascajalensis* that separate this of *B. parismina*). In the present account, following Meek and Hildebrand (1913), Rosen and Bailey (1963), Mojica et al. (1997), Parenti et al. (1999), Lucinda (2003) and Lucinda and Reis (2005) and on the basis of this feature, we recognize this species to be present in the Sixaola drainage; however, further studies are needed to clarify this situation as noted by Bussing (1998) and Meyer and Etzel (2001).

84. *Brachyrhaphis holdridgei* Bussing, 1967. Olomina (195).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago Nicaragua, Rio Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero and Parismina. 35-620 m.

85. *Brachyrhaphis olomina* (Meek, 1914). Olomina (198).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua and Parismina. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca and Tárcoles. 10-900 m.

Remarks: Rosen and Bailey (1963), Parenti et al. (1999) and Lucinda (2003) recognized *B. olomina* as synonym of *B. rhabdophora* (Regan 1908). Following Meek (1914), Bussing (1998) and Meyer and Etzel (1998) we recognize *B. olomina* as valid and different from *B. rhabdophora*, since the two species can be completely separated based on the number of gonopodial subterminal spines in ray 4p and the coloration pattern. This species is endemic to the Lago de Nicaragua, Parismina, Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca and Tárcoles drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

86. *Brachyrhaphis parismina* (Meek, 1912). Olomina (200).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 5-50 m.

87. *Brachyrhaphis rhabdophora* (Regan, 1908). Olomina (203)

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís and Térraba. 3-1450 m (UCR 2432-02).

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Pirrís and Térraba drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

88. *Brachyrhaphis roseni* Bussing, 1988. Olomina (205)

Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 20-100 m.

89. *Brachyrhaphis terrabensis* (Regan, 1907). Olomina (207).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís (UCR 2934-01), Térraba and Coto. 40-1450 m (UCR 2934-01).

Genus: *Gambusia* Poey, 1854 (1).

90. *Gambusia nicaraguensis* Günther, 1866. Nicaraguan mosquitofish, olomina (209).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Matina. 0-15 m.

Genus: *Phallichthys* Hubbs, 1924 (3).

91. *Phallichthys amates* (Miller, 1907). Merry widow, olomina (213).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Rio Frio, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Tempisque, Bebedero and Tárcoles. 0-1120 m (UCR 0234-04).

92. *Phallichthys quadripunctatus* Bussing, 1979. Olomina (216).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 0-40 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Sixaola drainage, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

93. *Phallichthys tico* Bussing, 1963. Olomina (217).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, San Juan, San Carlos and Sarapiquí. 35-600 m.

Genus: *Poecilia* Bloch and Schneider, 1801 (4).

94. *Poecilia gillii* (Kner and Steindachner, 1863). Molly, olomina/alumina panzona (219).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-1220 m.

95. *Poecilia mexicana* Steindachner, 1863. Shortfin molly, olomina (222).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 2-45 m.

96. *Poecilia reticulata* Peters, 1859*. Guppy, olomina (23).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Parismina (UCR 2541-02). Pacific slope: Tárcoles (UCR 0034-03, UCR 0084-01, UCR 0234-03). 30-1250 m.

Remarks: This species naturally occurs in Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, northern Brazil and the Guyanas, though it has been widely introduced to several countries around the world. In Costa Rica this species has been introduced most likely by aquarists (Bussing 1998; Devezé *et al.* 2004) and for hematophagous pests and disease-carrying insect control (Lody 1978; Bussing 1998; Urriola *et al.* 2004).

Genus: *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913 (5).

97. *Poeciliopsis elongata* (Günther, 1866). Elongate toothcarp, olomina (223).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Téraba and Coto. 0-40 m.

98. *Poeciliopsis paucimaculata* Bussing, 1967. Olomina (225).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Téraba and Coto. 20-940 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Téraba and Coto drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

99. *Poeciliopsis retropinna* (Regan, 1908). Olomina (227).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Téraba and Coto. 0-940 m.

100. *Poeciliopsis santaelena* Bussing, 2008. Olomina. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya (LACM 56479-001, n=10; LACM 56480-001, n=1; UCR 2507-02, n=3; UCR 2508-01, n=6; UCR 2618-1, n=64; UCR 2696-01, n=41). 90-115 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Potrero Grande River, Peninsula de Santa Elena, Nicoya drainage, Costa Rica (Bussing 2008).

101. *Poeciliopsis turubarensis* (Meek, 1912). Olomina (229).

Distribution: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Téraba and Coto. 0-120 m.

Genus: *Priapichthys* Regan, 1913 (2).

102. *Priapichthys annectens* (Regan, 1907). Olomina (230).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca and Tárcoles. 25-1270 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina, Sixaola, Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca and Tárcoles drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

103. *Priapichthys panamensis* Meek and Hildebrand,

1916. Olomina (232).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Téraba and Coto. 0-95 m (Rojas and Rodríguez 2008).

Genus: *Xenophallus* Hubbs, 1924 (1).

104. *Xenophallus umbratilis* (Meek, 1912). Olomina (210)

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero and Parismina. Pacific slope: Bebedero. 35-590 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Neoheterandria umbratilis* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Xenophallus* following Radda and Meyer (1981) and Lucinda and Reis (2005).

Genus: *Xiphophorus* Heckel, 1848 (1).

105. *Xiphophorus variatus* (Meek 1904)*. Variable platyfish, platí (23).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Parismina. 45 m.

Remarks: This species naturally occurs in Mexico, though it has been widely introduced to several countries around the world. In Costa Rica this species has been introduced most likely by aquarists (Bussing 1998).

Order: Beloniformes 2[3](4).

Family: Belonidae [1](2). Peripheral.

Genus: *Strongylura* van Hasselt, 1824 (2).

106. *Strongylura marina* (Walbaum, 1792). Atlantic needlefish, aguja verde. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Seven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1778-02, n=3; UCR 2495-21, n=4), Tortuguero drainage.

107. *Strongylura timucu* (Walbaum, 1792). Timucu, aguja timucú. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Matina. 0-13 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Five specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Negro River (UCR 1296-02, n=4) and the Quebrada Westfalia River (UCR 0376-14, n=1), Matina drainage. Winemiller and Leslie (1992) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

Family: Hemiramphidae 2. Peripheral.

Genus: *Hemiramphus* Cuvier, 1816 (1).

108. *Hemiramphus brasiliensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Ballyhoo halfbeak, agujeta brasileña. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-2 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0990-08), Tortuguero drainage.

Genus: *Hyporhamphus* Gill, 1859 (1).

109. *Hyporhamphus roberti* (Valenciennes, 1847). Slender halfbeak, agujeta larga. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-2 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 1067-11), Tortuguero drainage.

Order: Syngnathiformes 1[3](5).

Family: Syngnathidae [3](5). Peripheral.

Genus: *Microphis* Kaup, 1853 (1).

110. *Microphis lineatus* (Kaup, 1856). Opossum pipefish, pez pipa (256).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero (Gilbert and Kelso 1971; Winemiller and Leslie (1992), as *Oostethus lineatus*; UCR 1067-25, UCR 1072-01, UCR 1073-04, UCR 1882-02), Matina (LSUMZ 14776, LSUMZ 14787, UCR 0210-10, UCR 1127-03, UCR 1297-01, UCR 1352-09) and Sixaola (UCR 0281-13, UCR 1824-10, UCR 1838-02, UCR 1847-05). 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species was recognized as a subspecies of *Oostethus brachyurus* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species as valid and place this in the genus *Microphis* following Ferraris (2003) and Kuiter (2009).

Genus: *Pseudophallus* Herald, 1940 (3).

111. *Pseudophallus elcapitanensis* (Meek and Hidelbrand, 1914). Pipefish, pez pipa (253).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-20 m.

112. *Pseudophallus mindi* (Meek and Hidelbrand, 1923). Pipefish, pez pipa (255).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-35 m.

113. *Pseudophallus starksii* (Jordan and Culver, 1895). Pipefish, pez pipa (257).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-155 m.

Genus: *Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758 (1).

114. *Syngnathus scovelli* (Evermann and Kendall, 1896). Gulf pipefish, pez pipa del golfo. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009;

2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1757-13), Tortuguero drainage.

Order: Synbranchiformes 12.

Family: Synbranchidae 2. Secondary.

Genus: *Synbranchus* Bloch, 1795 (1).

115. *Synbranchus marmoratus* Bloch, 1795. Marbled swamp eel, anguila de pantano (260).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-640 m.

Genus: *Ophisternon* McClelland, 1844 (1).

116. *Ophisternon aenigmaticum* Rosen and Greenwood, 1976. Obscure swamp eel, anguila de pantano (259). Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Río Frío. 43 m.

Remarks: Rosen and Greenwood (1976) and Bussing (1998) suggested that *O. aenigmaticum* may occur in Costa Rica. Sáenz et al. (2006) collected six specimens in freshwaters in the Caño Negro National Wildlife Refuge, Río Frío drainage, confirming their occurrence in Costa Rica.

Order: Perciformes 18[56](125).

Family: Centropomidae [1](11). Peripheral.

Genus: *Centropomus* Lacepède, 1802 (11).

117. *Centropomus armatus* Gill, 1863. Armed snook, róbalo. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca. 0-6 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Six specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Coyolito River (UCR 0962-05), Barranca drainage.

118. *Centropomus ensiferus* Poey, 1860. Swordspine snook, róbalo espolón. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-11 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0989-04, n=1), Caño Agua Fría Viejo River (UCR 1785-10, n=1), Tortuguero drainage, and Cocles River (UCR 2752-01, n=2), Matina drainage.

119. *Centropomus medius* Günther, 1864. Blackfin snook, gualaje aleta manchada (265).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-250 m.

120. *Centropomus mexicanus* Bocourt, 1868. Largescale fat snook, róbalo constantino. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-4 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 1067-28, n=1; UCR 1073-05, n=3), Tortuguero drainage.

121. *Centropomus nigrescens* Günther, 1864. Black snook, róbalo negro. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-145 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994, 2009). Sixty specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Zelaya River (UCR 1487-02, n=2), Nicoya drainage, the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-23, n=1), the Pánica River (UCR 1488-11, n=9), Barranca drainage, the Quebrada Doña María River (UCR 1150-03, n=3), Tárcoles drainage, the Jicote River (UCR 3040-14, n=1), the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 3080-18, n=2), the Barú River (UCR 3130-08, n=20), Pirrís drainage, the Rincón River (UCR 0165-01, n=1), the Riyito River (UCR 0690-10, n=3), the Claro River (UCR 1941-01, n=15), the Pejeperro River (UCR 2534-03, n=1), the Pejeperrito Lagoon (UCR 2535-05, n=1), Térraba drainage, and the Coto River (UCR 2181-01, n=1), Coto drainage. Constantz *et al.* (1981), Winemiller (1983), Winemiller and Morales (1989) and Lyons and Schneider (1990) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Claro River, Térraba drainage. Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected sixty-four specimens in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

122. *Centropomus parallelus* Poey, 1860. Fat snook, calva (267).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-43 m.

123. *Centropomus pectinatus* Poey, 1860. Tarpon snook, róbalo sábalo (269).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-12 m.

124. *Centropomus robalito* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882. Little snok, robalito (270).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-50 m.

125. *Centropomus undecimalis* (Bloch, 1792). Common snok, robalo blanco (272).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-50 m.

126. *Centropomus viridis* Lockington, 1877. White snok, robalo blanco. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tempisque and Térraba. 0-145 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tempisque River (UCR 2188-01), Tempisque drainage. Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected sixty-four specimens in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

127. *Centropomus unionensis* Bocourt, 1868. Union snook, mano de piedra. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tempisque and Pirrís (A. Molina, pers. comm.). 0-80 m (A. Molina, pers. comm.).

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994, 2009). Nine specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tempisque River (UCR 0970-01), Tempisque drainage.

Family: Serranidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Epinephelus* Bloch, 1793 (1).

128. *Epinephelus guttatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Red hind, cabrilla colorada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0261-10), Tortuguero drainage.

Family: Centrarchidae 1. Primary.

Genus: *Micropterus* Lacepède, 1802 (1).

129. *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacepède, 1802). Largemouth black bass, black-bass (23).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tárcoles (UCR 0074-07). 854 m.

Remarks: This species was introduced in Costa Rica for private initiative to populate some artificial ponds to promote the sport fishing (Bussing 1998). We have not heard of specimens reaching other waters.

Family: Carangidae [4](9). Peripheral.

Genus: *Carangoides* Bleeker, 1851 (1).

134. *Carangoides vinctus* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). Cocinero, platanillo. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tárcoles. 0-7 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994, 2009, 2011 as *Caranx vinctus*). Alpírez (1985), as *Caranx vinctus*, recorded this species in freshwaters in the Quebrada Doña María River, Tárcoles drainage. In the present account, we recognize this species in the genus *Carangoides* following Castro-Aguirre *et al.* (1999) and Springer and Smith-Vaniz (2008).

Genus: *Caranx* Lacepède, 1801 (4).

130. *Caranx caballus* Günther, 1868. Green Jack, jurel.

Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-55 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2005; 2009). Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected three specimens in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

131. *Caranx caninus* Günther, 1867. Pacific crevalle jack, jurel. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-55 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994, 2005, 2009). Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Quebrada Doña María River, Tárcoles drainage, and the Paquita River, Pirrís drainage. Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected one specimen in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

132. *Caranx hippos* (Linnaeus, 1766). Crevalle jack, jurel. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Matina. 0-5 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Twenty-one specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0989-07, n=1; UCR 0992-12, n=2; UCR 1073-08, n=2; UCR 1078-05, n=1), the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0260-11, n=2; UCR 1790-10, n=1), Tortuguero drainage, and the Quebrada Westfalia (UCR 0376-14, n=12), Matina drainage.

133. *Caranx latus* Agassiz, 1831. Horse-eye jack, jurel (274).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-20 m.

Genus: *Hemicaranx* Bleeker, 1862 (1).

135. *Hemicaranx amblyrhynchus* (Cuvier, 1833). Bluntnose jack, jurelito chato. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 1067-23), Tortuguero drainage.

Genus: *Oligoplites* Gill, 1863 (3).

136. *Oligoplites altus* (Günther, 1868). Longjaw leatherjacket, cuero. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba and Coto. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Six specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Sierpe River (UCR 2863-04, n=5), Térraba drainage, and the Coto River (UCR 2181-03, n=1), Coto drainage.

137. *Oligoplites palometta* (Cuvier, 1831). Maracaibo leatherjacket, pez cuero (276).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sarapiquí and Tortuguero.

0-10 m.

138. *Oligoplites saurus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). Leatherjacket, piña sietecueros. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-4 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific and Caribbean coasts of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2010). Three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 2495-14), Tortuguero drainage.

Family: *Lutjanidae* [1](7). Peripheral.

Genus: *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790 (7).

139. *Lutjanus analis* (Cuvier, 1828). Mutton snapper, pargo criollo. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Matina. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0261-03, n=3), Tortuguero drainage, and the Suarez River (UCR 0779-07, n=1), Matina drainage.

140. *Lutjanus argentiventralis* (Peters, 1869). Yellow snapper, pargo amarillo (278).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-20 m.

141. *Lutjanus colorado* Jordan and Gilbert, 1882. Colorado snapper, pargo colorado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Isla del Coco, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-17 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2005; 2009). Seven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in an unknown river name in the Cocos Island (LACM 35473-004, n=2), Isla del Coco drainage, the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-10, n=4), and the Pavo River (UCR 1868-02, n=1), Térraba drainage. Winemiller (1983), Winemiller and Morales (1989) and Lyons and Schneider (1990) recorded this species in freshwater in the Quebrada Camaronal River, the Pavo River and the Claro River, Térraba drainage. Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Paquita River, Pirrís drainage.

142. *Lutjanus griseus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Gray snapper, pargo mulato. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 2495-24), Tortuguero drainage.

143. *Lutjanus jocu* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801). Dog snapper, pargo caballera. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-9 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Ten specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Caño Agua Fría River (UCR 1765-06, n=3; UCR 1785-07, n=2), the Caño California River (UCR 1808-09, n=1), Tortuguero drainage, the Pacuare River (UCR 2837-08, n=1; UCR 2840-02, n=2), Parismina drainage, and the Urén River (UCR 1374-06, n=1), Sixaola drainage. Winemiller and Leslie (1992) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

144. *Lutjanus jordani* (Gilbert, 1898). Jordan's snapper, pargo ñanguero. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-145 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2005; 2009). Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected three specimens in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

145. *Lutjanus novemfasciatus* Gill, 1862. Pacific dog snapper, pargo negro. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-95 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2005; 2009). Thirty-seven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tárcoles River (UCR 0080-02, n=1), Tárcoles drainage, the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-14, n=24), the Barú River (UCR 0313-09, n=2), Pirrís drainage, the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-06, n=5) and the Claro River (UCR 1869-03, n=1, UCR 1941-03, n=4), Térraba drainage. Winemiller and Morales (1989) and Lyons and Schneider (1990) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Claro River, Térraba drainage. Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected one specimen in freshwaters in Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

Family: Gerreidae [4](11). Peripheral.

Genus: *Diapterus* Ranzani, 1842 (3).

146. *Diapterus auratus* Ranzani, 1842. Irish mojarra, mojarra gaucha. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Seven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0990-09, n=1), the Caño California River (UCR 1808-04, n=5) and the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 2495-19, n=1), Tortuguero drainage.

147. *Diapterus peruvianus* (Cuvier, 1830). Peruvian mojarra, pargo blanco. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Sixty-two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 0168-24, n=2), Barranca drainage, the Rincón River (UCR 0456-07, n=19), the Sirena River (UCR 1287-07, n=36) and the Sierpe River

(UCR 2863-03, n=5), Térraba drainage. Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Hatillo Nuevo River, Pirrís drainage.

148. *Diapterus rhombeus* (Cuvier, 1829). Caitipa mojarra, mojarra de estero. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Parismina. 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Five specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0990-10; n=1, UCR 1070-06; n=1), the Gandoca River (UCR 1882-05; n=2), Tortuguero drainage, and the Pacuare River (UCR 2859-10; n=1), Parismina drainage.

Genus: *Eucinostomus* Baird and Girard, 1855 (4).

149. *Eucinostomus argenteus* Baird and Girard, 1855. Silver mojarra, mojarra plateada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Matina. 0-6 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Suárez River (UCR 0209-15, n=1) and the Matina River (UCR 0804-10, n=1), Matina drainage.

150. *Eucinostomus currani* Zahuranec, 1980. Pacific flagfin mojarra, palmito bandera (286).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-145 m (Rojas and Rodríguez 2008).

151. *Eucinostomus dowii* (Gill, 1863). Dow's mojarra, palmito plateado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009, both as *E. argenteus*). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Barú River (UCR 0313-17), Pirrís drainage. In the present account we recognize this species as valid and distinct from *E. argenteus* following Allen and Robertson (1994), De la Cruz Agüero *et al.* (1997), Grove and Lavenberg (1997) and Castro-Aguirre *et al.* (1999).

152. *Eucinostomus melanopterus* (Bleeker, 1863). Flagfin mojarra, mojarra de ley. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One hundred-eight specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0990-11, n=1; UCR 1067-22, n=32; UCR 1070-09, n=5), the Caño California River (UCR 1808-07, n=1), the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0260-07, n=1; UCR 1854-07, n=2; UCR 2495-18, n=2), Tortuguero drainage, the Suárez River (UCR 0209-09, n=32), the Quebrada Westfalia River (UCR 0376-11, n=20), the Negro River (UCR 1296-03, n=1), and the Hone Creek River (UCR 1352-11, n=11), Matina drainage.

Genus: *Eugerres* Jordan and Evermann, 1927 (2).

153. *Eugerres brevimanus* (Günther, 1864). Short fin mojarra, pargo aleta corta (282).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-145 m (Rojas and Rodríguez 2008).

154. *Eugerres plumieri* (Cuvier, 1830). Striped mojarra, mojarra prieta (285).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. 0-31 m.

Genus: *Gerres* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824 (2).

155. *Gerres cinereus* (Walbaum, 1792). Yellow fin mojarra, mojarra trompetera. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 1070-10, n=1) and the Gandoca River (UCR 1882-08, n=1), Tortuguero drainage.

156. *Gerres simillimus* Regan, 1907. Pacific yellow fin mojarra, palmito blanco. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-640 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009, both as *G. cinereus*). Seventeen specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-21, n=1), Pirrís drainage, and an unknown river name in Isla del Caño (UCR 1849-06; n=16), Térraba drainage. Alpírez (1985), as *G. cinereus*, recorded this species in freshwaters in the Nosara River, Nicoya drainage, and the Pacuar River, Térraba drainage. In the present account we recognize this species as valid and distinct from *G. cinereus* following Regan (1907).

Family: Haemulidae [3](8). Peripheral.

Genus: *Conodon* Cuvier, 1830 (1).

157. *Conodon nobilis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Barred grunt, ronco canario. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-51 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Seven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1788-09, n=6), Tortuguero drainage, and the Urén River (UCR 1374-05, n=1), Sixaola drainage.

Genus: *Haemulopsis* Steindachner, 1869 (2).

158. *Haemulopsis corvinaeformis* (Steindachner, 1868). Roughneck grunt, corocoro gris. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-5 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1788-08), Tortuguero

drainage.

159. *Haemulopsis leuciscus* (Günther, 1864). Raucous grunt, vieja chinilla. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-145 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected three specimens in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Pomadasys* Lacepède, 1802 (5).

160. *Pomadasys bayanus* Jordan and Evermann, 1898. Purplemouth grunt, roncador (289).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-640 m.

161. *Pomadasys branickii* (Steindachner, 1879). Sand grunt, burro. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-17 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Twenty specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Rincón River (UCR 0456-04, n=15) and the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-09, n=5), Térraba drainage.

162. *Pomadasys crocro* (Cuvier, 1830). Burro grunt, roncador (291).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-40 m.

163. *Pomadasys empherus* Bussing, 1993. Bigspine grunt, roncador. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1690-12), Barranca drainage.

164. *Pomadasys macracanthus* (Günther, 1864). Longspine grunt, vieja espinalarga. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-25), Barranca drainage.

Family: Sciaenidae 5. Peripheral.

Genus: *Bairdiella* Gill, 1861 (1).

165. *Bairdiella ronchus* (Cuvier, 1830). Ground croaker, ronco rayado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-5 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 1073-09, n=2) and the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1854-08, n=1), Tortuguero drainage. Gilbert and Kelso (1971) collected

three specimens in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

Genus: *Cynoscion* Gill, 1861 (1).

166. *Cynoscion albus* (Günther, 1864). Whitefin weakfish, corvina reina. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Bebedero. 0-6 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Bebedero River (UCR 1382-03), Bebedero drainage.

Genus: *Larimus* Cuvier, 1830 (1).

167. *Larimus breviceps* Cuvier, 1830. Shorthead drum, bombache cabezón. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Caño Agua Fría Viejo River (UCR 1785-08), Tortuguero drainage.

Genus: *Micropogonias* Bonaparte, 1831 (1).

168. *Micropogonias furnieri* (Desmarest, 1823). Whitemouth croaker, corvinón rayado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Parismina. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Six specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0990-15, n=2; UCR 1067-12, n=2), Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1854-08, n=1), Tortuguero drainage, and Pacuare River (UCR 2858-08, n=1), Parismina drainage.

Genus: *Ophioscion* Gill, 1863 (1).

169. *Ophioscion typicus* Gill, 1863. Point-nosed croaker, china corredora. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-43 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Sierpe River (UCR 2310-02), Térraba drainage.

Family: Polynemidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Polydactylus* Lacepède, 1803 (1).

170. *Polydactylus virginicus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Barbu, barbudo barbú. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 0-6 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Twenty-five specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1788-06, n=4; UCR 2495-20, n=11; UCR 2804-06, n=1), Tortuguero drainage, the Pacuare River (UCR 2859-08, n=8), Parismina

drainage, and the Suarez River (UCR 0209-06, n=1), Matina drainage.

Family: Kyphosidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Kyphosus* Lacepède, 1801 (1).

171. *Kyphosus sectatrix* (Linnaeus, 1758). Bermuda sea chub, chopá blanca. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 2495-20), Tortuguero drainage.

Family: Mugilidae [3](4). Peripheral.

Genus: *Agonostomus* Bennett, 1832 (1).

172. *Agonostomus monticola* (Bancroft, 1834). Mountain mullet, tepemechín (385).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Isla del Coco, Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-650 m.

Genus: *Joturus* Poey, 1860 (1).

173. *Joturus pichardi* Poey, 1860. Bobo mullet, bobo (390).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-600 m.

Genus: *Mugil* Linnaeus, 1758 (2).

174. *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758. Flathead grey mullet, liza rayada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific and Caribbean coasts of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0990-12), Tortuguero drainage.

175. *Mugil curema* Valenciennes, 1836. White mullet, lisa blanca. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-145 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific and Caribbean coasts of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2010). Three hundred eighty-seven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 1067-09, n=10), Tortuguero drainage, the Quebrada Westfalia River (UCR 0376-04, n=12), Matina drainage, an unknown river name in Gandoca (UCR 2011-02, n=38), Sixaola drainage, the Calera River (UCR 0935-07, n=205), Nicoya drainage, the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-05, n=2, UCR 1803-03, n=1), Barranca drainage,

the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-19, n=3), the Tusubres River (UCR 1368-08, n=3), Pirrís drainage, the Quebrada sucia River (UCR 1314-08, n=6), an unknown river name in Isla del Caño (UCR 1791-02, n=5; UCR 1849-02, n=34), the Bravo River (UCR 1867-01, n=1), the Sirena River (UCR 1872-04, n=6), the Sierpe River (UCR 2863-02, n=4), Térraba drainage, and the Quebrada Pavita River (UCR 1316-04, n=57), Coto drainage. Winemiller (1983), Winemiller and Morales (1989) and Lyons and Schneider (1990) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Quebrada Camaronal River, the Pavo River and the Claro River, Térraba drainage. Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Guacimal River, Barranca drainage and the Punta Mala River, Térraba drainage. Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected two specimens in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage.

Family: Cichlidae [10](26). Secondary.

Genus: *Amatitlania* Schmitter-Soto, 2007 (2).

Schmitter-Soto (2007a) described *A. kanna*, from Atlantic slope of Costa Rica and Panama, and *A. siquia*, from Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, from specimens that Bussing (1998) considered as *Archocentrus nigrofasciatus* (Günther, 1867).

176. *Amatitlania kanna* Schmitter-Soto 2007. Convict cichlid, mojarra (342, in part).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 0-65 m.

177. *Amatitlania siquia* Schmitter-Soto 2007. Convict cichlid, mojarra (342, in part).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina; Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca and Tárcoles. 0-540 m.

Genus: *Amphilophus* Agassiz, 1859 (9). Costa Rican members of this genus, with exception of *A. citrinellus* and *A. lyonsi*, were referred to the genus *Astatheros* by Bussing (1998). In the present account we provisionally recognize in the genus *Amphilophus* all Costa Rican *Astatheros* species (*sensu* Bussing 1998) following Loiselle (1997), Kullander and Hartel (1997), Burgess (2000) and Kullander (2003); however a comprehensive taxonomic work is needed to test the monophyly and position of this group.

178. *Amphilophus alfari* (Meek, 1907). Pastel cichlid, mojarra (318).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina; Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero and Tárcoles. 2-1150 m.

179. *Amphilophus altifrons* (Kner, 1863). Mojarra (322). Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 20-400 m.

180. *Amphilophus bussingi* Loiselle, 1997. Mojarra (324).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 40-150 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Sixaola

drainage, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

181. *Amphilophus citrinellus* (Günther, 1864). Midas cichlid, mojarra (312).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 0-12 m.

182. *Amphilophus diquis* (Bussing, 1974). Mojarra (327).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 16-700 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Pirrís, Térraba and Coto drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

183. *Amphilophus longimanus* (Günther, 1867). Red breast cichlid, cholesca (329).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque and Bebedero. 0-100 m.

184. *Amphilophus lyonsi* (Gosse, 1966). Mojarra (316).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 10-20 m.

185. *Amphilophus rhytisma* (López S., 1983). Pearl cichlid, mojarra (332).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 40-60 m.

186. *Amphilophus rostratus* (Gill, 1877). Masamiche (334).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 0-200 m.

Genus: *Andinoacara* Musilová, Říčan and Novák, 2009 (1).

187. *Andinoacara coeruleopunctatus* (Kner, 1863). Mojarra (310).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Coto. 20-100 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Aequides coeruleopunctatus* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Andinoacara* following Musilova et al. (2009).

Genus: *Archocentrus* Gill, 1877 (2).

188. *Archocentrus centrarchus* (Gill, 1877). Flier cichlid, mojarra rayada (336).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 0-45 m.

189. *Archocentrus multispinosus* (Günther, 1867). Rainbow cichlid, mojarrita (351).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque and Bebedero. 0-75 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Herotilapia multispinosa* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Archocentrus* following

Schmitter-Soto (2007a, b).

Genus: *Cryptoheros* Allgayer, 2001 (3). Costa Rican members of this genus were referred to the genus *Archocentrus* by Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Cryptoheros* following Allgayer (2001) and Schmitter-Soto (2007a, b).

190. *Cryptoheros myrnae* (Loiselle, 1997). Topaz cichlid, mojarra (340).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 40-150 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Sixaola drainage, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

191. *Cryptoheros sajica* (Bussing, 1974). T-Bar cichlid, mojarra (346).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 10-680 m.

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Pirrís, Térraba and Coto drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1998).

192. *Cryptoheros septemfasciatus* (Regan, 1908). Mojarra (348).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. 12-600 m.

Genus: *Hypsophrys* Agassiz, 1859 (2).

193. *Hypsophrys nematopus* (Günther, 1867). Poor man's tropheus, mogá (357).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí and Tortuguero. Pacific slope: Bebedero (UCR 2935-01). 35-535 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Neetroplus nematopus* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Hypsophrys* following Chakrabarty and Sparks (2007) and Schmitter-Soto (2007a, b).

194. *Hypsophrys nicaraguensis* (Günther, 1864). Butterfly cichlid, mogá amarilla (354).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina. Pacific slope: Bebedero (UCR 2935-02). 5-200 m.

Genus: *Oreochromis* Günther, 1889 (1).

195. *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)*. Tilapia. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Río Frío, San Juan (C. Garita and A. Angulo, pers. comm.), San Carlos, Sarapiquí (C. Garita, A. Angulo and B. Naranjo, pers. comm.), Tortuguero, Parismina (A. Molina, pers. comm.), Matina (A. Angulo, pers. comm.) and Sixaola (A. Angulo, pers. comm.). Pacific slope: Nicoya (A. Angulo, pers. comm.), Bebedero, Tárcoles and Térraba. 0-1250 m.

Remarks: Eight specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Arenal Lake (UCR 1989-01, n=3), the Aguacate River (UCR 2015-01, n=2), San Carlos drainage, and an unknown pond name in Alajuela (UCR 1043-04, n=3), Tárcoles drainage. Cabrera et al. (1993) and Sáenz et al. (2006) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Caño

Negro National Wildlife Refuge, Río Frío drainage. Oro and Cabrera (1993) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Colorado River, Tortuguero drainage. Pizarro and Rojas (1993) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Bebedero River, Bebedero drainage. Rojas and Rodríguez (2008) collected twenty-two specimens in freshwaters in the Grande de Térraba River, Térraba drainage. This species was introduced in 1963 from El Salvador by government agencies in an attempt to strengthen aquaculture activities (Ruiz 1978).

Genus: *Parachromis* Agassiz, 1859 (3).

196. *Parachromis dovii* (Günther, 1864). Guapote, guapote azul/lagunero (360).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina and Matina; Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque and Bebedero. 0-600 m.

197. *Parachromis loisellei* (Bussing, 1989). Guapotito, viejito (364).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Bebedero and Térraba. 1-70 m.

198. *Parachromis managuensis* (Günther, 1867). Jaguar guapote, guapote tigre (367).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Bebedero (Werner 1983). 0-45 m.

Genus: *Tomocichla* Regan, 1908 (2). Costa Rican members of this genus were referred to the genus *Theraps* by Bussing (1998). In the present account we provisionally recognize this species in the genus *Tomocichla* following Burgues (2000), Allgayer (2002), Kullander (2003) and Chakrabarty (2007); however a comprehensive taxonomic work is needed to test the monophyly and position of this clade.

199. *Tomocichla sieboldii* (Kner, 1863). Moga (372).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 10-840 m.

200. *Tomocichla tuba* (Meek, 1912). Vieja, tuba (376).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-540 m.

Remarks: This species was called *Theraps underwoodi* in Bussing (1998). In the present account we recognize this species as synonym of *Tomocichla tuba* following Burgues (2000), Allgayer (2002), Kullander (2003) and Chakrabarty (2007).

Genus: *Vieja* Fernández-Yépez, 1969 (1).

201. *Vieja maculicauda* (Regan, 1905). Blackbelt cichlid, vieja (380).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina,

Matina and Sixaola. 0-5 m.

Remarks: McMahan *et al.* (2010) suggested the genus *Paraneetroplus* for this species based on a molecular phylogeny; however, we provisionally keep this species on *Vieja* until a comprehensive morphological diagnosis for the proposed clades are made.

Family: Labridae [1](2). Peripheral.

Genus: *Halichoeres* Rüppell, 1835 (2).

202. *Halichoeres aestuaricola* Bussing, 1972. Mangrove wrasse, señorita de manglar. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís and Térraba. 0-17 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0318-17, n=1), Pirrís drainage, and the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-12, n=1), Térraba drainage.

203. *Halichoeres notospilus* (Günther, 1864). Banded wrasse, señorita listada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-15 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2005; 2009). Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Punta Mala River, Térraba drainage.

Family: Dactyloscopidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Dactyloscopus* Gill, 1859 (1).

204. *Dactyloscopus amnis* Miller and Briggs, 1962. Riverine stargazer, Miraestrellas ribereña. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca and Pirrís. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Thirty-three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1756-03, n=1), Barranca drainage, and the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-07, n=32), Pirrís drainage.

Family: Blenniidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Hypsoblennius* Gill, 1861 (1).

205. *Hypsoblennius maculipinna* (Regan, 1903). Fin-spot blenny, cachudito aleta manchada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-16), Pirrís drainage.

Family: Eleotridae [7](16). Peripheral.

Genus: *Dormitator* Gill, 1861 (2).

206. *Dormitator latifrons* (Richardson, 1844). Pacific

fat sleeper, pocoyo (410).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-145 m (Rojas and Rodríguez 2008).

207. *Dormitator maculatus* (Bloch, 1792). Fat sleeper, guarasapa (411):

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-12 m.

Genus: *Eleotris* Bloch and Schneider, 1801 (5).

208. *Eleotris amblyopsis* (Cope, 1871). Large-scaled spinycheek sleeper, pez perro (413).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-15 m.

209. *Eleotris picta* Kner, 1863. Spotted sleeper, vieja (416).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Isla del Coco (Bussing and López 2005; LACM 26462, UCR 0736-05, UCR 2275-02), Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-100 m.

210. *Eleotris pisonis* (Gmelin, 1789). Spinycheek sleeper, pez perro (417).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-60 m.

211. *Eleotris tecta* Bussing, 1996. Sleeper, pez perro (418).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba and Coto. 0-75 m.

212. *Eleotris tubularis* Heller and Snodgrass, 1903. Cocos sleeper, vieja de Cocos. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Isla del Coco. 0-53 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the saltwaters of the Cocos Island National Park, Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2005). Twenty-five specimens have been collected in freshwaters in an unknown river name in the Chatam Bay (LACM 25806, n=23; UCR 0736-03, n=2), Isla del Coco drainage. This species is endemic to the Isla del Coco drainage, Costa Rica (Bussing 1996; Pezold and Cage 2002; Bussing and López 2005; Van Tassell 2011).

Genus: *Erotelis* Poey, 1860 (1).

213. *Erotelis armiger* (Jordan and Richardson, 1895). Flathead sleeper, Guavina cabeza plana. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Fifty-four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Barú River (UCR 0308-04, n=8, UCR 0313-12, n=46), Pirrís drainage. Winemiller (1983) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Quebrada Camaronal River, Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Gobiomorus* Lacepède, 1800 (3).

214. *Gobiomorus dormitor* Lacepède, 1800. Bigmouth sleeper, guavina (420).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Lago de Nicaragua, Río Frío, San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-60 m.

215. *Gobiomorus maculatus* (Günther, 1859). Pacific sleeper, guavina (422).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-145 m (Rojas and Rodríguez 2008).

216. *Gobiomorus polylepis* Ginsburg, 1953. Finescale sleeper, guavina (424).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya. 2-15 m.

Genus: *Guavina* Bleeker, 1874 (2).

217. *Guavina guavina* (Valenciennes, 1837). Guavina, guavina. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sixaola. 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Sixaola River (UCR 0280-03), Sixaola drainage.

218. *Guavina micropus* Ginsburg, 1953. Guavina, guavina. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-2 m.

Remarks: Three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Esquinas River (UCR 1312-04), Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Hemieleotris* Meek and Hildebrand, 1916 (1).

219. *Hemieleotris latifasciata* (Meek and Hildebrand, 1912). Pygmy sleeper, guavinita (425).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 5-100 m.

Genus: *Leptophilypnus* Meek and Hildebrand, 1916 (2).

220. *Leptophilypnus fluviatilis* Meek and Hildebrand, 1916. Dwarf guavina, guavina enana. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-6 m.

Remarks: Five specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UF 07196, n=3; UF 11115, n=1; UF 16348, n=1), Tortuguero drainage. Thacker et al. (2006) in the redescription of the genus *Leptophilypnus* included material of this species from the Tortuguero Lagoon (UMMZ 180649, n=1), Tortuguero drainage.

221. *Leptophilypnus panamensis* (Meek and Hildebrand, 1916). Dwarf guavina, guavina enana. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-32 m.

Remarks: Twenty-five specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-18, n=1), Barranca drainage, the Quebrada Bonita River (UCR 0086-01, n=3), Tárcoles drainage, the Barú River (UCR 0313-

05, n=12), Pirrís drainage, and the Sábalo River (UCR 1315-01, n=9), Coto drainage. Thacker et al. (2006) in the redescription of the genus *Leptophilypnus* included material of this species from the Barú River (TU 25132, n=129), Pirrís drainage, and the Grande de Térraba River (TU 84526, n=6), Térraba drainage.

Family: Gobiidae [11](22). Peripheral.

Genus: *Aboma* Jordan and Starks, 1895 (1).

222. *Aboma ethostoma* Jordan and Starks, 1895. Scaly boy, gobio escamoso. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca. 0-32 m.

Remarks: Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-16), Barranca drainage.

Genus: *Awaous* Valenciennes, 1837 (2).

223. *Awaous banana* (Valenciennes, 1837). River goby, lamearena (396).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: San Juan, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. Pacific slope: Bebedero (UCR 1569-08). 0-300 m.

224. *Awaous transandeanus* (Günther, 1861). River goby, lamearena (396).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís, Térraba and Coto. 0-120 m.

Genus: *Bathygobius* Bleeker, 1878 (3).

225. *Bathygobius andrei* (Sauvage, 1880). Estuarine frillfin, gobio. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). One hundred eleven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-09, n=1), Barranca drainage, the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-03, n=50), Pirrís drainage, the Esquinas River (UCR 1312-03, n=21; UCR 1314-03, n=35), and the Claro River (UCR 1941-04, n=4), Térraba drainage. Winemiller (1983) and Lyons and Schneider (1990) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Quebrada Camaronal River and the Claro River, Térraba drainage. Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Hatillo Nuevo River, Pirrís drainage, and the Punta Mala River, Térraba drainage.

226. *Bathygobius ramosus* Ginsburg, 1947. Panamic frillfin, gobio de pozo. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Isla del Coco and Térraba (C. Garita, pers. comm.). 0-10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2005; 2009). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in an unknown river name in Cocos Island (UCR 0736-04; n=1), Isla del Coco drainage.

227. *Bathygobius soporator* (Valenciennes, 1837). Frillfin goby, mapo aguado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009, 2010). Five specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 1757-12, n=1), Tortuguero drainage, the Suarez River (UCR 0211-04, n=3), Matina drainage, and the Gandoca River (UCR 1847-10, n=1), Sixaola drainage. Gilbert and Kelso (1971) collected one specimen in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

Genus: *Ctenogobius* Gill, 1858 (5).

228. *Ctenogobius boleosoma* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). Darter goby, madrejuile. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Thirteen specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Suarez River (UCR 0209-04, n=1; UCR 0779-06, n=3), the Quebrada Westfalia River (UCR 0376-08, n=2), Matina drainage, and the Gandoca River (UCR 1847-13, n=7), Sixaola drainage. Gilbert and Kelso (1971) and Winemiller and Leslie (1992), both as *Gobionellus boleosoma*, recorded this species in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage. In the present account, we recognize this species in *Ctenogobius* following McEachran and Fechhelm (2005), Matamoros *et al.* (2009), Page and Burr (2011) and Van Tassell (2011).

229. *Ctenogobius fasciatus* Gill, 1858. Blotchcheek goby, gobio caramarcada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Eighteen specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0260-17, n=2), the Colorado River (UCR 1067-17, n=4), the Caño Chiquero River (UCR 1852-14, n=1), Tortuguero drainage, the Quebrada Westfalia River (UCR 0376-07, n=2), Matina drainage, the Sixaola River (UCR 0280-07, n=1) and the Gandoca River (UCR 1847-04, n=8), Sixaola drainage. Gilbert and Kelso (1971) and Winemiller and Leslie (1992), both as *Gobionellus fasciatus*, recorded this species in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage. In the present account, we recognize this species in *Ctenogobius* following McEachran and Fechhelm (2005), Matamoros *et al.* (2009), Page and Burr (2011) and Van Tassell (2011).

230. *Ctenogobius pseudofasciatus* (Gilbert and Randall, 1971). Slashcheek goby, gobio imitador. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UF 13516), Tortuguero drainage.

Gilbert and Kelso (1971), as *Gobionellus pseudofasciatus*, collected four specimens in freshwaters in Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage. In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Ctenogobius* following Greenfield and Thomerson (1997), Murdy and Hoese (2003) and Van Tassell (2011).

231. *Ctenogobius sagittula* (Günther, 1862). Longtail goby, gobio aguzado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Forty-four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Calera River (UCR 0935-10, n=1), Nicoya drainage, the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-12, n=4, UCR 1757-04, n=5, UCR 1793-07, n=1), Barranca drainage, the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-02, n=23), Pirrís drainage, and the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-15, n=10), Térraba drainage. Winemiller (1983) and Lyons and Schneider (1990), both as *Gobionellus sagittula*, recorded this species in freshwaters in the Quebrada Camaronal River, Térraba drainage. Alpírez (1985), as *G. sagittula*, recorded this species in freshwaters in the Naranjal River, Tárcoles drainage, the Punta Mala River and the Coronado River, Térraba drainage. In the present account we recognize this species in the genus *Ctenogobius* following Allen and Robertson (1994), Matamoros *et al.* (2009) and Van Tassell (2011).

232. *Ctenogobius smaragdus* (Valenciennes, 1837). Emerald goby, gobio tranquilo. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-4 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0260-18).

Genus: *Evorthodus* Gill 1859 (2).

233. *Evorthodus lyricus* (Girard, 1858). Lyre goby, tismiche. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-6 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Nine specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 1067-13, n=2), Tortuguero drainage, the Suarez River (UCR 0209-12, n=2), the Quebrada Westfalia River (UCR 0376-06, n=1; UCR 1127-06, n=1), Matina drainage, and the Sixaola River (UCR 0280-08, n=3), Sixaola drainage. Gilbert and Kelso (1971) and Winemiller and Leslie (1992) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

234. *Evorthodus minutus* Meek and Hildebrand, 1928. Small goby, gobio pequeño. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Forty-

eight specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Calera River (UCR 0935-15, n=39), Nicoya drainage, the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-14, n=1; UCR 1756-05, n=2; UCR 1804-05, n=1), Barranca drainage, the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-01, n=2), Pirrís drainage, and the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-14, n=3), Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Gobiooides* Lacepède, 1800 (1).

235. *Gobiooides broussonnetii* Lacepède, 1800. Violet goby, gobio violeta. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Parismina. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Colorado River (UCR 0990-16, n=1), Tortuguero drainage and the Pacuare River (UCR 2835-01, n=1; UCR 2859-03, n=1), Parismina drainage.

Genus: *Gobionellus* Girard, 1858 (1).

236. *Gobionellus microdon* (Gilbert, 1892). Estuary goby, gobio de esteros. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Five hundred fifty-five specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Calera River (UCR 0935-11, n=159), the Pánica River (UCR 1488-05, n=1), Nicoya drainage, the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-11, n=3), Barranca drainage, the Barú River (UCR 0313-04, n=391), Pirrís drainage, and the Quebrada Indiana River (UCR 0430-04, n=1), Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Gobiosoma* Girard, 1858 (1).

237. *Gobiosoma spes* (Ginsburg, 1939). Vermiculated goby, gobio jaspeado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0260-10), Tortuguero drainage. Gilbert and Kelso (1971) and Winemiller and Leslie (1992) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

Genus: *Lophogobius* Günther, 1873 (1).

238. *Lophogobius cristulatus* Ginsburg, 1939. Pacific crested-goby, gobio crestado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Térraba. 0-17 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Six specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-16), Térraba drainage.

Genus: *Microgobius* Poey, 1876 (1).

239. *Microgobius miraflorensis* Gilbert and Starks, 1904. Miraflores goby, gobio de Miraflores. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-22), Barranca drainage.

Genus: *Sicydium* Valenciennes, 1837 (4).

240. *Sicydium adelum* Bussing, 1996. River goby, chupapiedras (400).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 10-800 m (Bussing 1996).

Remarks: This species is endemic to the Parismina, Matina and Sixaola River drainages, Costa Rica (Bussing 1996; 1998).

241. *Sicydium altum* Meek, 1907. River goby, chupapiedras (402).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Sarapiquí, Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-1180 m.

242. *Sicydium cocoensis* (Heller and Snodgrass, 1903). River goby, chupapiedras. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Isla del Coco. 0-62 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the saltwaters of the Cocos Island National Park, Costa Rica by Bussing (1996). Four hundred seventy-three specimens have been collected in freshwaters in several rivers and streams of unknown name in the Chatam and Wafer Bays (CAS 37542, n=37; LACM 26166, n=37; LACM 35473-008, n=5; LACM 38113-001, n=21; LACM 38113-002, n=11; UCR 0006-01, n=3; UCR 0008-02, n=1; UCR 0736-06, n=205; UCR 1960-01, n=2), the Genio River (LSUMZ 08755, n=83; LSUMZ 08756, n=44; UCR 2020-02, n=7) and the San José River (LSUMZ 08757, n=17), Isla del Coco drainage. This species is endemic to the Isla del Coco drainage, Costa Rica (Bussing 1996; 1998; Bussing and López 2005; Van Tassell 2011).

243. *Sicydium salvini* Ogilvie-Grant, 1884. River goby, chupapiedras (406).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Tempisque, Bebedero, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-660 m.

Family: Microdesmidae 1. Peripheral.

Genus: *Microdesmus* Günther, 1864 (1).

244. *Microdesmus dorsipunctatus* Dawson, 1968. Spotback wormfish, pez lombriz lomo punteado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Pirrís. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-06), Pirrís drainage.

Order: Pleuronectiformes 2[3](11).

Family: Paralichthyidae [1](4). Peripheral.**Genus: *Citharichthys* Bleeker, 1862 (4).**

245. *Citharichthys arenaceus* Evermann and Marsh, 1900. Sand whiff, lenguado arenero. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-60 m.

Remarks: Eleven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Pacuare River (UCR 0209-07, n=1), Parismina drainage, the Suarez River (UCR 0590-01, n=1), the Banano River (UCR 0374-09; n=1) and the Hone Creek River (UCR 1352-13, n=8), Matina drainage

246. *Citharichthys gilberti* Jenkins and Evermann, 1889. Bigmouth sanddab, lenguado tapadero. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-80 m (A. Molina, pers. comm.).

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Fifty-four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Calera River (UCR 0935-09, n=1), Nicoya drainage, the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-02, n=4; UCR 1793-04, n=14), Barranca drainage, the Quebrada Doña María River (UCR 0115-08, n=1), Tárcoles drainage, the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-11, n=30), Pirrís drainage, the Esquinas River (UCR 1312-06, n=1) and the Quebrada Sucia River (UCR 1314-07, n=3), Térraba drainage. Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Montaña River, the Nosara River, the Garza River, the Buenavista River, the Pánica River, Nicoya drainage, the Tulín River, Tárcoles drainage, the Parrita River, the Paquita River, the Portalón River, Pirrís drainage, and the Punta Mala River, Térraba drainage.

247. *Citharichthys spilopterus* Günther, 1862. Bay whiff, lenguado pardo (428).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-60 m.

248. *Citharichthys uhleri* Jordan, 1889. Voodoo whiff, lenguado albimoteado (430).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-60 m.

Family: Achiridae [2](7). Peripheral.**Genus: *Achirus* Lacepède, 1802 (3).**

249. *Achirus declivis* Chabanaud, 1940. Plainfin sole, suela común. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Parismina. 0-3 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0260-16, n=1), Tortuguero drainage, and the Pacuare River (UCR 2859-01, n=1), Parismina drainage.

250. *Achirus lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Lined sole, suela listada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero and Matina. 0-5 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). One specimen has been collected in freshwaters in the Quebrada Westfalia River (UCR 0376-14), Matina drainage. Winemiller and Leslie (1992) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

251. *Achirus mazatlanus* (Steindachner, 1869). Mazatlan sole, lenguado listado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Nicoya, Barranca and Pirrís. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Twelve specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Calera River (UCR 0935-14, n=2), Nicoya drainage, the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-21, n=8), Barranca drainage, and the Quebrada Aserradero River (UCR 0308-10, n=2), Pirrís drainage.

Genus: *Trinectes* Rafinesque, 1832 (4).

252. *Trinectes fimbriatus* (Günther, 1862). Fringed sole, lenguado manchado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-15), Barranca drainage.

253. *Trinectes fonsecensis* (Günther, 1862). Spottedfin sole, lenguado rayado (432).

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca, Tárcoles, Pirrís and Térraba. 0-55 m (Rojas and Rodríguez 2008).

254. *Trinectes inscriptus* (Gosse, 1851). Scrawled sole, suela reticulada. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Matina. 0-5 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Four specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Suarez River (UCR 0209-11, n=1) and the Quebrada Westfalia River (UCR 0376-14, n=3), Matina drainage.

255. *Trinectes paulistanus* (Miranda Ribeiro, 1915). Slipper sole, suela carioca (434).

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero, Parismina, Matina and Sixaola. 0-10 m.

Order: Tetraodontiformes 1[1](3).**Family: Tetraodontidae [1](3). Peripheral.****Genus: *Sphoeroides* [Lacepède], 1798 (3).**

256. *Sphoeroides annulatus* (Jenyns, 1842). Bullseye puffer, timboril anillado. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca and Térraba. 0-5 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the

Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994; 2009; 2011). Seven specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1793-05, n=5), Barranca drainage, and the Sirena River (UCR 1872-03, n=2), Térraba drainage. Winemiller (1983), Winemiller and Morales (1989) and Lyons and Schneider (1990) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Quebrada Camaronal River and the Claro River, Térraba drainage. Alpírez (1985) recorded this species in freshwaters in the Paquita River, Pirrís drainage.

257. *Sphoeroides rosenblatti* Bussing, 1996. Bullseye puffer, timboril imitador. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Pacific slope: Barranca and Térraba. 0-32 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Pacific coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (1994, as *Sphoeroides* sp.; 2009). Twenty-nine specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Lagarto River (UCR 1268-04, n=14; UCR 1793-06, n=12), Barranca drainage, the Rincón River (UCR 0262-04, n=1) and the Claro River (UCR 1869-01, n=2), Térraba drainage.

258. *Sphoeroides testudineus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Checkered puffer, botete sapo. Addition to fauna.

Distribution: Atlantic slope: Tortuguero. 0-12 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported in the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica by Bussing and López (2009; 2010). Sixty-two specimens have been collected in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon (UCR 0260-06, n=13; UCR 0261-04, n=40; UCR 1757-04, n=3; UCR 1854-02, n=1; UCR 2495-10, n=3), the Colorado River (UCR 1078-03, n=1) and the Gandoca River (UCR 1882-03, n=1), Tortuguero drainage. Gilbert and Kelso (1971) collected two specimens in freshwaters in the Tortuguero Lagoon, Tortuguero drainage.

DISCUSSION

Bussing (1998) reported a total of 142 native species for the country, 22.5% (32 species) of which, based on published salinity tolerances (Myers 1949), are primary or obligate freshwater, 40.2% (57 species) are secondary and 37.3% (53 species) are peripheral. Our results indicate the presence of a total of 250 species, 33 (13.2%) of which are native primary species, 59 (23.6%) native secondary

species and 158 (63.2%) native peripheral species. These results are not surprising, given Myers' (1966) suggested history and composition of the Central American freshwater fish fauna.

With the exception of Panama, all Central American countries now have fairly recent formal freshwater fish species lists. These lists include: Nicaragua (Villa 1982), El Salvador (McMahan et al. 2013), Honduras (Matamoros et al. 2009), Guatemala (Kihn-Pineda et al. 2006) and Belize (Greenfield and 1997). The last formal list for Panama dates back to 1965 (Loftin 1965).

Compared with the other Central American countries, except Panama, Costa Rica appears to have the greatest primary freshwater fish diversity with 33 species. About 60% (19) of those species are known to be present both in Costa Rica and Panama (Bussing 1998; Froese and Pauly 2013), whereas less than 40% (13) are known to be present both in Costa Rica and Nicaragua (Villa 1982; Bussing 1998; Froese and Pauly 2013). Northward the number of shared primary species decreases gradually: Honduras (7), Guatemala (6), Mexico (5), El Salvador (4) and Belize (3) (Greenfield and Thomerson 1997; Bussing 1998; Kihn-Pineda et al. 2006; Matamoros et al. 2009; Froese and Pauly 2013; McMahan et al. 2013).

Bussing (1998) reported a total of nineteen endemic species from the country; our results indicate the presence of a total of twenty-four endemic species. In this account, we exclude *Gobiesox potamius* reported by McMahan et al. (2013) from El Salvador, but include three endemic species of the Cocos Island (*Eleotris tubularis*, *Gobiesox fulvus* and *Sicydium cocoensis*), the recently described *Poeciliopsis santaelena*, and *Cynodonichthys siegfriedi* herein recognized as valid species, to the list of endemic species of Costa Rica. Finally, Bussing (1998) mentioned at least seven exotic species from the country; in this account we confirmed the presence of at least eight exotic species in natural water bodies of the country.

The results of this checklist provide a framework for future biogeographic works on fishes from this region, particularly by providing up-to-date knowledge on distributions. In addition, data provided in this checklist will help on monitoring fish distributional changes in the future due to human introductions and global change and will aid in conservation decisions concerning Costa Rican fishes.

TABLE 1. Costa Rican freshwater fish species by major River drainage basins (Figure 1). Ele refers to altitudinal distribution in meters above sea level. Sal refers to tolerance to salinity based on Meyers (1949); primary = Pri; secondary = Sec; and peripheral = Per. CSt stands for conservation status; species were classified as native (Nat), endemic (End) and exotic (Exo). Afa refers to additions to fauna on the basis of Bussing (1998).

FAMILY/Species	Atlantic slope												Pacific slope												Ele	Sal	CSt	Afa		
	LN	RF	SJ	SC	Sa	To	Pa	Ma	Si	IC	Ni	Te	Be	Ba	Ta	Pi	Tr	Co												
CARCHARHINIDAE (1)																														
<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X													X	0-35	Per	Nat								
PRISTIDAE (2)																														
<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	X		X				X												X	0-35	Per	Nat	X							
<i>Pristis pristis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X												X	0-35	Per	Nat									
LEPISOSTEIDAE (1)																														
<i>Atractosteus tropicus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												0-45	Sec	Nat								
ELOPIDAE (1)																														
<i>Elops affinis</i>													X							0-10	Per	Nat	X							
MEGALOPIDAE (1)																														
<i>Megalops atlanticus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X														0-45	Per	Nat								

TABLE 1. CONTINUED.



TABLE 1. CONTINUED.



TABLE 1. CONTINUED.

FAMILY/Species	Atlantic slope										Pacific slope								Ele	Sal	CSt	Afa	
	LN	RF	SJ	SC	Sa	To	Pa	Ma	Si	IC	Ni	Te	Be	Ba	Ta	Pi	Tr	Co					
BELONIDAE (2)																							
<i>Strongylura marina</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Strongylura timucu</i>						X		X											0-13	Per	Nat	X	
HEMIRAMPHIDAE (2)																							
<i>Hemiramphus brasiliensis</i>						X													0-2	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Hyporhamphus roberti</i>						X													0-2	Per	Nat	X	
SYNGNATHIDAE (5)																							
<i>Microphis lineatus</i>						X		X	X										0-12	Per	Nat		
<i>Pseudophallus elcapitanensis</i>											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-20	Per	Nat		
<i>Pseudophallus mindi</i>						X	X	X	X	X									0-35	Per	Nat		
<i>Pseudophallus starksi</i>											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-155	Per	Nat		
<i>Syngnathus scovelli</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
SYNBRANCHIDAE (2)																							
<i>Synbranchus marmoratus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-640	Sec	Nat		
<i>Ophisternon aenigmaticum</i>		X																	43	Sec	Nat	X	
CENTROPOMIDAE (11)																							
<i>Centropomus armatus</i>																			0-6	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Centropomus ensiferus</i>						X	X	X	X										0-11	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Centropomus medius</i>											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-250	Per	Nat		
<i>Centropomus mexicanus</i>						X	X	X	X										0-4	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Centropomus nigrescens</i>											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-145	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Centropomus parallelus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										0-43	Per	Nat		
<i>Centropomus pectinatus</i>						X	X	X	X										0-12	Per	Nat		
<i>Centropomus robalito</i>											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-50	Per	Nat		
<i>Centropomus undecimalis</i>						X	X	X	X										0-50	Per	Nat		
<i>Centropomus viridis</i>											X								0-145	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Centropomus unionensis</i>											X								0-88	Per	Nat	X	
SERRANIDAE (1)																							
<i>Epinephelus guttatus</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
CENTRARCHIDAE (1)																			854	Pri	Exo		
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>																							
CARANGIDAE (9)																							
<i>Carangoides vinctus</i>																			0-7	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Caranx caballus</i>																			0-55	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Caranx caninus</i>																			0-55	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Caranx hippos</i>						X		X											0-5	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Caranx latus</i>						X	X	X	X										0-20	Per	Nat		
<i>Hemicarax amblyrhynchus</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Oligoplites altus</i>																			X X	0-10	Per	Nat	X
<i>Oligoplites palometra</i>					X	X													0-10	Per	Nat		
<i>Oligoplites saurus</i>					X														0-4	Per	Nat	X	
LUTJANIDAE (7)																							
<i>Lutjanus analis</i>						X		X											0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Lutjanus argentiventralis</i>										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-20	Per	Nat		
<i>Lutjanus colorado</i>										X									0-17	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Lutjanus griseus</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Lutjanus jocu</i>						X	X	X	X										0-9	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Lutjanus jordani</i>																			0-145	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Lutjanus novemfasciatus</i>																			0-95	Per	Nat	X	
GERREIDAE (11)																							
<i>Diapterus auratus</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Diapterus peruvianus</i>												X			X	X			0-10	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Diapterus rhombeus</i>						X	X												0-12	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Eucinostomus argenteus</i>								X											0-6	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Eucinostomus currani</i>										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-145	Per	Nat		
<i>Eucinostomus dowii</i>																			0-10	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Eucinostomus melanopterus</i>						X	X	X											0-10	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Eugerres brevimanus</i>										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-145	Per	Nat		
<i>Eugerres plumieri</i>		X	X	X	X														0-31	Per	Nat		
<i>Gerres cinereus</i>						X													0-12	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Gerres simillimus</i>										X					X	X			0-640	Per	Nat	X	

TABLE 1. CONTINUED.

FAMILY/Species	Atlantic slope												Pacific slope							Ele	Sal	CSt	Afa
	LN	RF	SJ	SC	Sa	To	Pa	Ma	Si	IC	Ni	Te	Be	Ba	Ta	Pi	Tr	Co					
HAEMULIDAE (8)																							
<i>Conodon nobilis</i>						X	X	X	X										0-51	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Haemulopsis corvinaeformis</i>						X													0-5	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Haemulopsis leuciscus</i>																		X	0-145	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Pomadasys bayanus</i>											X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-640	Per	Nat		
<i>Pomadasys branickii</i>																		X	0-17	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Pomadasys crocro</i>						X	X	X	X	X									0-40	Per	Nat		
<i>Pomadasys empherus</i>																		X	0-10	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Pomadasys macracanthus</i>																		X	0-32	Per	Nat	X	
SCIENIDAE (5)																							
<i>Bairdiella ronchus</i>						X													0-5	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Cynoscion albus</i>																		X	0-6	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Larimus breviceps</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Micropogonias furnieri</i>						X	X												0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Ophioscion typicus</i>																		X	0-43	Per	Nat	X	
POLYNEMIDAE (1)																							
<i>Polydactylus virginicus</i>						X	X	X											0-6	Per	Nat	X	
KYPHOSIDAE (1)																							
<i>Kyphosus sectatrix</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
MUGILIDAE (4)																							
<i>Agonostomus monticola</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-650	Per	Nat		
<i>Joturus pichardi</i>						X	X	X	X	X									0-600	Per	Nat		
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>						X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Mugil curema</i>						X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-145	Per	Nat	X	
CICHLIDAE (26)																							
<i>Amatitlania kanna</i>												X							0-65	Sec	Nat		
<i>Amatitlania siquia</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			0-540	Sec	Nat		
<i>Amphilophus alfari</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X					2-1150	Sec	Nat		
<i>Amphilophus altifrons</i>																		X	20-400	Sec	Nat		
<i>Amphilophus bussingi</i>											X								40-150	Sec	End		
<i>Amphilophus citrinellus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										0-12	Sec	Nat		
<i>Amphilophus diquis</i>																		X	16-700	Sec	End		
<i>Amphilophus longimanus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X					0-100	Sec	Nat		
<i>Amphilophus lyonsi</i>																		X	10-20	Sec	Nat		
<i>Amphilophus rhytisma</i>										X									40-60	Sec	Nat		
<i>Amphilophus rostratus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										0-200	Sec	Nat		
<i>Andinoacara coeruleopunctatus</i>																		X	20-100	Sec	Nat		
<i>Archocentrus centrarchus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										0-45	Sec	Nat		
<i>Archocentrus multispinosus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						0-75	Sec	Nat		
<i>Cryptoheros myrnæ</i>										X									40-150	Sec	End		
<i>Cryptoheros sajica</i>																		X	10-680	Sec	End		
<i>Cryptoheros septemfasciatus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										12-600	Sec	Nat		
<i>Hypsophrys nematopus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X					35-535	Sec	Nat		
<i>Hypsophrys nicaraguensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						5-200	Sec	Nat		
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X			0-1250	Sec	Exo	X	
<i>Parachromis dovii</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						0-600	Sec	Nat		
<i>Parachromis loisellei</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X					1-70	Sec	Nat		
<i>Parachromis managuensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						0-45	Sec	Nat		
<i>Tomocichla sieboldii</i>																		X	X	X	X	10-840	
<i>Tomocichla tuba</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										0-540	Sec	Nat		
<i>Vieja maculicauda</i>						X	X	X	X										0-5	Sec	Nat		
LABRIDAE (2)																							
<i>Halichoeres aestuaricola</i>																		X	X	0-17	Per	Nat	X
<i>Halichoeres notospilus</i>																		X	X	0-15	Per	Nat	X
DACTYLOSCOPIDAE (1)																							
<i>Dactyloscopus amnis</i>														X		X			0-10	Per	Nat	X	
BLENNIIDAE (1)																							
<i>Hypsoblennius maculipinna</i>															X				0-10	Per	Nat	X	
ELEOTRIDAE (16)																							
<i>Dormitator latifrons</i>											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0-145	Per	Nat		
<i>Dormitator maculatus</i>						X	X	X	X										0-12	Per	Nat		



TABLE 1. CONTINUED.

FAMILY/Species	Atlantic slope										Pacific slope										Ele	Sal	CSt	Afa
	LN	RF	SJ	SC	Sa	To	Pa	Ma	Si	IC	Ni	Te	Be	Ba	Ta	Pi	Tr	Co						
<i>Eleotris amblyopsis</i>						X	X	X	X											0-15	Per	Nat		
<i>Eleotris picta</i>										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-100	Per	Nat		
<i>Eleotris pisonis</i>						X	X	X	X											0-60	Per	Nat		
<i>Eleotris tecta</i>																	X	X		0-75	Per	Nat		
<i>Eleotris tubularis</i>										X										0-53	Per	End	X	
<i>Erotelis armiger</i>														X						0-10	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Gobiomorus dormitor</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											0-60	Per	Nat		
<i>Gobiomorus maculatus</i>											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-145	Per	Nat		
<i>Gobiomorus polylepis</i>											X									2-15	Per	Nat		
<i>Guavina guavina</i>							X													0-10	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Guavina micropus</i>															X					0-2	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Hemieleotris latifasciata</i>								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		5-100	Per	Nat			
<i>Leptophilypnus fluviatilis</i>					X															0-6	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Leptophilypnus panamensis</i>														X	X	X				0-32	Per	Nat	X	
GOBIIDAE (22)																								
<i>Aboma ethostoma</i>														X						0-32	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Awaous banana</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X									0-300	Per	Nat		
<i>Awaous transandeanus</i>										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-120	Per	Nat		
<i>Bathygobius andrei</i>												X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-32	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Bathygobius ramosus</i>							X													0-10	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Bathygobius soporator</i>		X	X	X	X															0-12	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Ctenogobius boleosoma</i>		X	X	X	X															0-12	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Ctenogobius fasciatus</i>		X	X	X	X															0-12	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Ctenogobius pseudofasciatus</i>			X																	0-12	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Ctenogobius sagittula</i>					X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-32	Per	Nat	X		
<i>Ctenogobius smaragdus</i>			X																	0-4	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Evorthodus lyricus</i>		X	X	X	X															0-6	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Evorthodus minutus</i>								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-32	Per	Nat	X		
<i>Gobioides broussonnetii</i>		X	X																	0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Gobionellus microdon</i>								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-32	Per	Nat	X		
<i>Gobiosoma spes</i>			X																	0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Lophogobius cristulatus</i>																	X			0-17	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Microgobius miraflorensis</i>												X								0-32	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Sicydium adelum</i>				X	X	X	X													10-800	Per	End		
<i>Sicydium altum</i>		X	X	X	X	X														0-1180	Per	Nat		
<i>Sicydium cocoensis</i>						X														0-62	Per	End	X	
<i>Sicydium salvini</i>							X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		0-660	Per	Nat			
MICRODESMIDAE (1)																								
<i>Microdesmus dorsipunctatus</i>														X						0-3	Per	Nat	X	
PARALICHTHYIDAE (4)																								
<i>Citharichthys arenaceus</i>						X	X	X	X											0-60	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Citharichthys gilberti</i>										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			0-88	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Citharichthys spilopterus</i>						X	X	X	X											0-60	Per	Nat		
<i>Citharichthys uhleri</i>						X	X	X	X											0-60	Per	Nat		
ACHIRIDAE (7)																								
<i>Achirus declivis</i>						X	X													0-3	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Achirus lineatus</i>						X		X												0-5	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Achirus mazatlanus</i>									X			X		X						0-32	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Trinectes fimbriatus</i>											X									0-32	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Trinectes fonsecensis</i>												X	X	X	X					0-55	Per	Nat		
<i>Trinectes inscriptus</i>								X												0-5	Per	Nat	X	
<i>Trinectes paulistanus</i>						X	X	X	X											0-10	Per	Nat		
TETRAODONTID																								

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